



Memorial fire concerns campus



By Valerie L'Allier

Due to the recent fire at Memorial High School in Joplin, emphasis has been placed on policies concerning that type of emergency situation at Missouri Southern.

"There is a policy for the residence halls, because they are more apt to have problems," said Dr. Paul Shipman, vice president for business affairs. "[With the main buildings on campus, however,] being pretty modern, fire resistant and not real large—only three stories—we do not have quite the same urgency. The dormitories are entirely a different situation. There is more flammable material, clothing and bed clothing," he said.

"It has been quite a while since we have had a fire drill in [the campus'] main buildings. Check on any college campus in Missouri, unless it is an older campus. Older campuses have wooden stairways and wooden floors, more flammable materials," Shipman said. "Our buildings are not fire proof, but fire resistive. These buildings are made of concrete blocks

and brick. Our typical classroom will have one-armed chairs and a teacher's table."

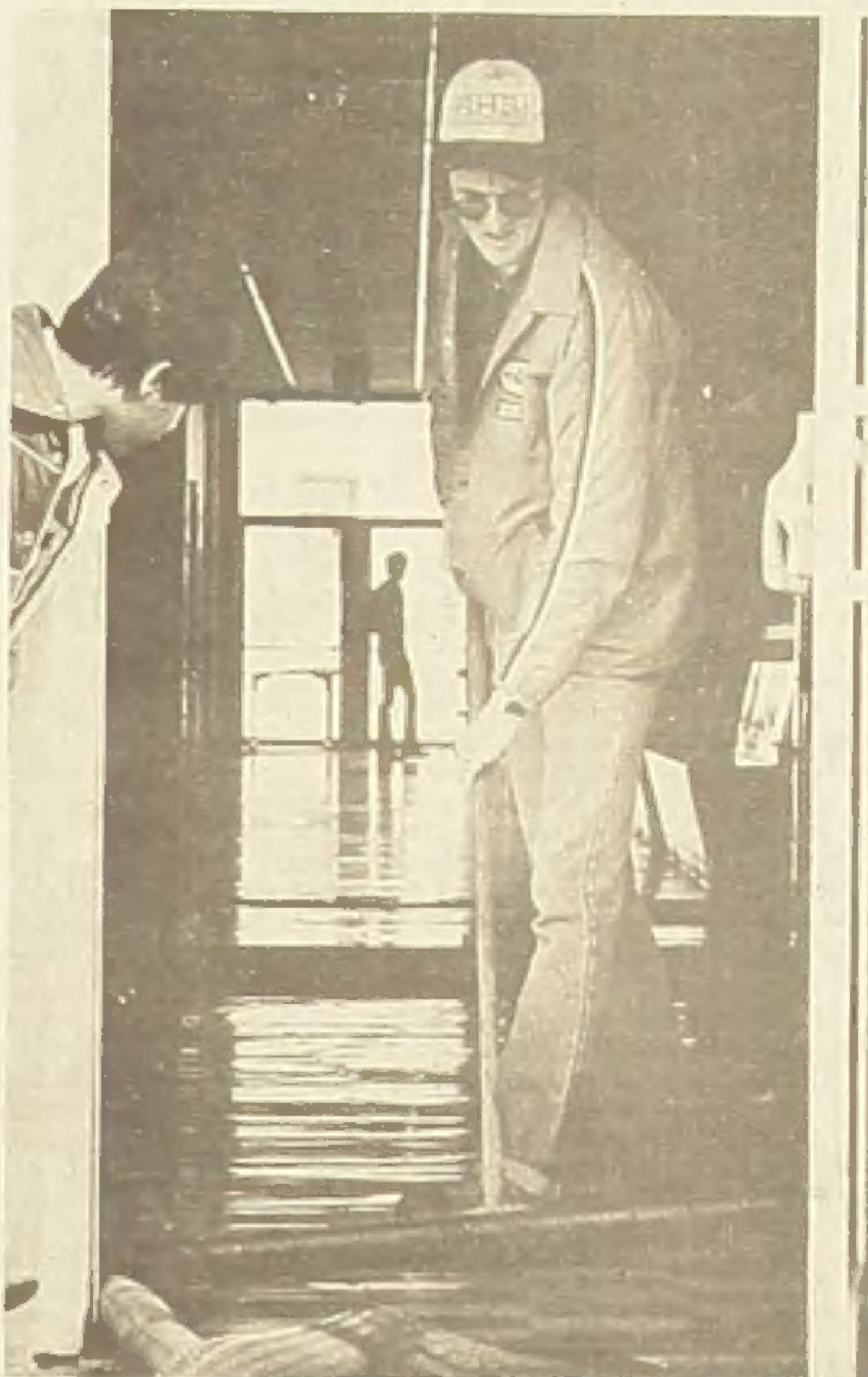
Each building on campus is hooked up in an energy maintenance system. Each shift, [campus] security checks each building. Security punches in on a unit in each building and it is recorded into the central computer at the Police Academy. The computer records the building and specific time at which the check is made.

"Any time an alarm sounds, the computer pinpoints the exact location and time of the alarm," said Howard Dugan, director of the physical plant.

Shipman gave an example of how the energy management system operates: "Say a motor goes out on a fan. The fans are controlled remotely from the office and can be scheduled on and off by the computer. If the fan were to malfunction, mechanical maintenance or security can go directly in that spot without looking all over campus."

Fire prevention devices have been installed in most buildings on campus. Taylor Performing Arts Center

(continued on page 3)



Los Angeles Photos

A workman (above) cleans up debris at Memorial High School, and (left) students evacuate

Computer degree proposed

Missouri Southern could offer a bachelor of science program in computer technology by Fall 1983.

The program is proposed as a natural extension to the existing associate of science degree in computer programming.

Southern's Academic Policies Committee approved the proposal in December and forwarded it to the Faculty Senate for consideration. If the Senate passes the proposal, it would be sent to President Donald Darnton to take to the Board of Regents.

"We've been giving the program some thought for the last three or four years," said James Maupin, dean of technology. "We need the program to serve the students and the southwest Missouri region."

Dr. John Cragin, associate professor of computer science, first proposed the program in 1974. He completed a study of the need for such a program two years ago and

submitted it to the Academic Policies Committee.

"There is no question about the need," said Cragin. "Students have asked us every semester when we were going to get the program approved."

"Studies show a great shortfall of programmers and analysts for at least 10 years. We're not supplying the proper programmers in the people of our area."

Southern initiated the curriculum for the associate degree in 1967. The college awarded 27 associate degrees in computer science last year. There are currently 200-250 declared computer majors and over 900 students were enrolled in programming courses last fall.

The proposal written by Cragin claims that the curriculum of the Southern program would be different than the curricula offered at 12 colleges and universities in Missouri. Missouri Western, for

example, offers a B.S. with a major in computer science or in data processing through its department of mathematical sciences.

Southern's computer science department currently has the equivalent of four full-time faculty members. The proposal calls for one-half a position to be added next year and a full-time position added in 1984.

"We'll have to compete with the industries for the qualified staff," said Maupin. "Unfortunately, industry outbid us for their services."

The proposal estimates that the program will cost \$15,525 in FY 1984. It predicts that state appropriation fees will cover \$11,175 of this amount and local sources funding \$4,350.

The program will cost \$48,000 in FY 1985, \$53,000 in FY 1986, and \$58,300 in FY 1987 according to estimates. The proposal does not call for any additional equipment

purchases.

Missouri's Coordinating Board for Higher Education has issued a memorandum on new programs in state institutions. New degree and certificate programs will be considered only if the colleges find the funding within their existing budgets.

"It will have a direct bearing on when we can initiate the program," said Maupin. "Fall 1983 is the earliest we could begin. We could postpone the program a year after that."

"We would have an internal reallocation of resources," said Darnton. "Other programs at the college may be shrinking."

"Computer science is the fastest growing area in higher education. But we need to determine the needs of people in southwest Missouri first."

The CBHE will make the final decision on the program at Southern.

Aid tightens up...

Missouri Southern's emergency deferred payment plan kept 100 students enrolled this semester. It is arranged for the student who wants to attend college but is in a financial bind.

Students receiving the deferred payments are, usually speaking, awaiting approval of some type of financial aid for which they have applied. This could be anything from a Basic Grant to Social Security or veteran and employment benefits.

It is thought that the deferred payment plan stays in existence, enrollment of students seeking financial aid could increase by 500 next fall. This is a large increase from the 100 students already enrolled under the plan. The decision for the plan to continue will be made by the Board of Regents for Southern.

The deferred payment program gives the student with financial problems a pay-as-you-go option. It takes care of the step of being enrolled in order to pursue other types of financial aid.

"President Reagan has the philosophy that higher education should be funded by private capital," said James Gilbert, director of financial aids for Southern. "As a result you'll see more schools closing, more people not going to college because they don't have the money. More people will volunteer for the military. People will get their education in the military."

Without the deferred payment plan, students wanting to attend college will either have to find some other way to pay the fees, try for some other type of loan, or they will have to drop out of school.

Students must pay their fees to get into school. The purpose of the deferred payment plan is to allow students to get enrolled in school until their other types of fundings are finalized.

...revenues go down

Missouri's general revenue receipts for January rose 5.5 percent over receipts collected during January, 1981.

And State Treasurer Mel Carnahan sees little to cheer about in those figures for two reasons.

First, seven months into the fiscal year, general revenue receipts total \$989.3 million, just 7.1 percent better than the first seven months last fiscal year.

Secondly, the two major sources of general revenue—sales tax and individual income tax—both remained lackluster during January.

January sales tax receipts totaled \$37.1 million, a 1.6 percent drop from the same month a year ago. Though accounting for a smaller percentage of total receipts, January motor vehicle sales tax figures were even farther off the mark, totaling only \$1.8 million, a 13.7 percent drop from last January.

Individual income tax receipts for January rose a mere 4.2 percent, totaling \$42.7 million.

Meanwhile, corporate income tax for January scores a 22.3 percent rise over last January. But the \$7.9 million corporate income tax total for the month is significantly less than either individual income or sales tax, so it has less impact on totals.

"Typically, January receipts are among the lowest monthly totals of the year," Carnahan said. "Last month's \$105.9 million total reflects that trend. I look forward to examining February receipts, which traditionally account for substantially more revenue than January receipts."

Regents reject grievance on evaluation

"The Board of Regents agrees that the handling of complaints is the responsibility of the administration," said Ray Grace, president of the Board of Regents, in a letter to Dr. Robert Markman, president of Missouri Southern's National Education Association, concerning a hearing by the Board on the matter of faculty evaluations.

In the letter dated Feb. 1, Grace said, "To the best of my knowledge, the Board has not previously taken part in complaint matters, and this continues to be its position."

Grace's reply is addressing requests made by Markman in a letter dated Jan. 18. Markman stated that Missouri Southern's NEA had initiated a grievance regarding the new evaluation system on campus, and "... requests that the evaluation be suspended..." were rejected by Dr. Floyd Belk, vice president for academic affairs, and Dr. Donald Darnton, president of the college.

Darnton's final response in a detailed letter to Markman dated

Jan. 11, stated, "Because I do not find a basis to uphold either aspect of your complaint I concur with Dr. Belk's decision, and I shall not suspend implementation of the evaluation process."

Total content of Darnton's letter to Markman was reproduced in a Missouri Southern NEA newsletter dated Jan. 28.

In Darnton's letter to Markman he addressed two problems that Markman had pointed out:

"1. The procedure adopted by the Board of Regents on October 16 provides," said Darnton, "that the instrument to gather data from students in support of the written narrative 'will be decided upon by the local operational unit with the concurrence of the dean."

"2. There should have been no action to collect data from students re teaching effectiveness until after a determination had been made about how all components of the evaluation procedure would be handled."

Conclusions that were drawn by Darnton on the first complaint stated.

"Local determination with concurrence of the dean does not imply a specific order of events. If the objective of having a mutually agreeable opinionnaire can be met more effectively by interaction among the parties in the process evolves, than by the dean maintaining a 'hands off' attitude until the end I believe that the former is preferable. By providing a mechanism for dealing with known concerns before departments developed and submitted their instruments, Dean Malzahn [Dean of Arts and Sciences] sought to give departments as much information as was possible."

Darnton continued, "I conclude that Dean Malzahn acted properly in the role he played in developing the opinionnaires. The process was not 'top-down,' as you have described in our conversation."

On the second aspect, Darnton stated, "In my opinion, the three

parts of the evaluation narrative are independent of one another. It is appropriate to collect data with respect to one segment before all decisions have been made about the other segments. It is necessary, however, that information be available to support each of the three subjects before the narrative is written, and narratives will not be written until all appropriate data sources are available. Until such time as the narratives are written, a complaint about the data used is premature."

Grace also agreed with Darnton's perception that complaints on the procedure were premature. "The Evaluation Procedure was presented to the Board of Regents in April of 1981...not adopted until October 16, 1981, and then, the condition that 1981-82 would be a trial year."

Grace concluded his letter, "Dr. Markman, when the review of the evaluation procedure is made, it would be appropriate for you and other faculty to make your views known."

Contest to decide stipends

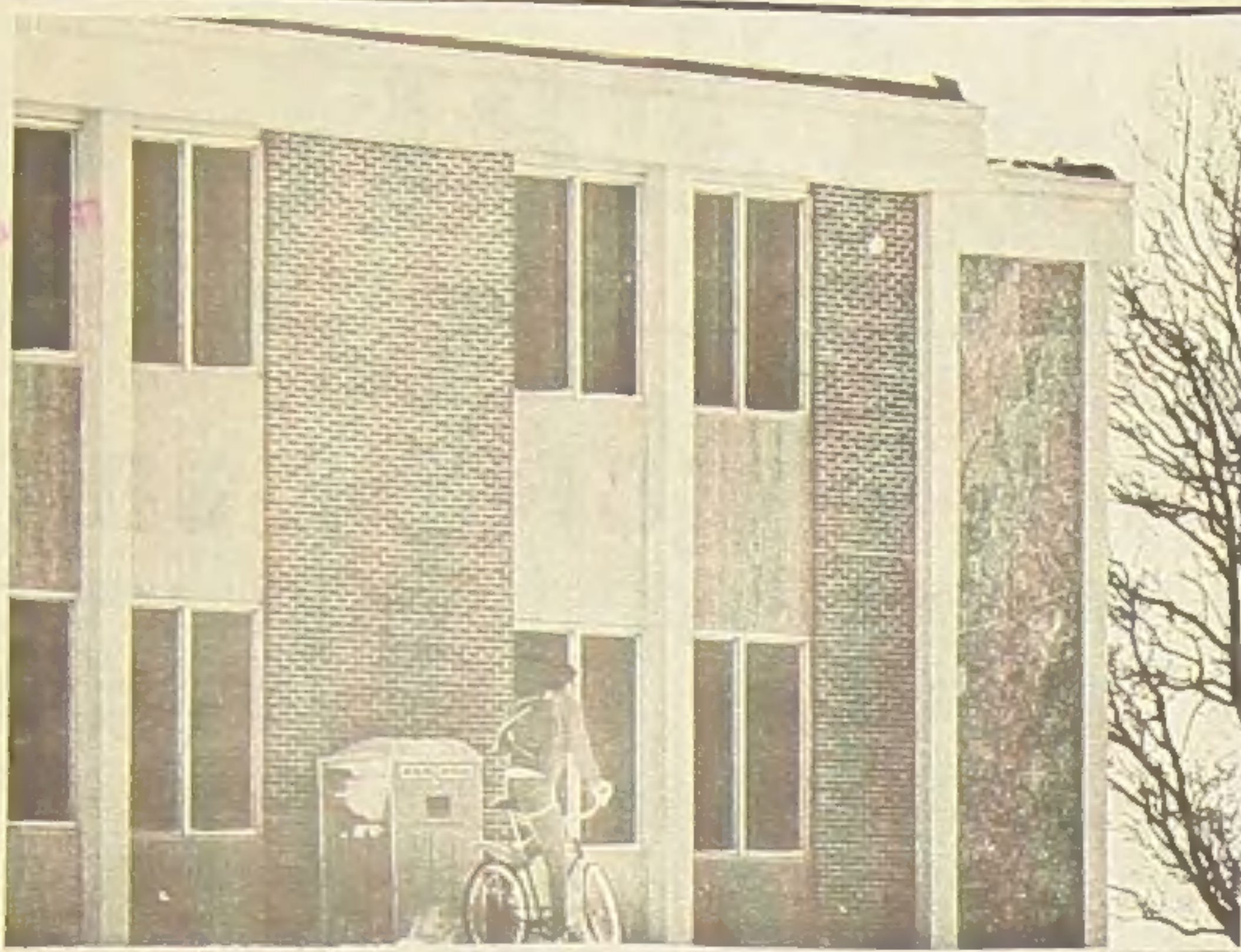
Students interested in attending law school have an opportunity to win scholarships through the National Collegiate Oratory Competition sponsored by the Thomas M. Cooley Law School of the University of Michigan at Lansing. Over \$20,000 in scholarships will be awarded.

Competitors must write and deliver from memory a 10-minute original speech defending a position on one of five topics. Speeches will be judged first in manuscript form, then in oral audition, and finally before a live audience and panel of Michigan court judges.

The topics for selection are "Striking Public Employees: Banish Them or Bargain With Them?", "Casino Gambling: Boost to the Economy or Invitation to the Underworld?", "Usury: Anachronism or Extortion?", and "Pornography: Legitimate Business or Licitious Blight?"

To be eligible a student must be an undergraduate currently enrolled in an accredited four-year college or university. One overall winner receives a full tuition scholarship to the Thomas M. Cooley Law School.

Deadline for manuscripts is March 1. For more information and contest rules, interested persons may contact Mrs. Annetta St. Clair, pre-law advisor at Southern.



Even though the snow began on Sunday, it did not discourage this cyclist from changing to a different mode of transportation. Weather forecasts for the remainder of the week could force cyclists to put their vehicles in "cold storage."

Faculty mentor says program is working

Missouri Southern's mentor program seems to be working satisfactorily, according to Dr. Robert F. Steere, professor of education and Instructional Improvement Mentor.

The program originated last semester at the request of the Faculty Development Committee. Its purpose is to help faculty members improve their teaching abilities with the aid of a mentor.

It is a voluntary program which offers instructional assistance, consulting with individuals on various efforts and concerns, and working with and supporting the Faculty Development Committee. A catalogue of services available to the faculty has been produced.

"In a program such as this the mentor has a need to feel he is being overrun by requests for help," said Steere. There are several faculty members taking advantage of the mentor program, but there is still room for any other faculty member that feels the program can help him in any way.

Watercolor class slated

The Continuing Education Division has announced a watercolor techniques class will begin Saturday at 9:30 a.m. in room 301 of the Spiva Art Center. The class runs until 12.

Darrah Dishman will teach the 11-week class. Fee for the course is \$35 and students may enroll Saturday.

One hour of continuing education credit is offered for the course which will enable students to develop an awareness of expressive watercolor art and improve their painting skills.

Five stages of dying discussed at luncheon seminar

Five stages of dying were discussed at the luncheon seminar on death Tuesday in the Billingsly Student Center.

Mrs. Betty Ipock, director of nursing at Missouri Southern, spoke of the first stage encountered by a dying person as being denial. Switching back and forth with this feeling, Ipock explained, is anger. The patient asks "Why me?" and refuses to accept the inevitable.

They then begin bargaining with God, Ipock said. If God will allow them to live long enough for a certain occasion, then they'll die in peace. If they live until the time specified, then they begin another bargain, she explained.

Finally the patient learns to accept the plight, and this is usually the last stage.

Ms. Joyce Bowman of the theatre department told of examples of these stages from her own experience of coping with the death of a loved one.

Ipock spoke also of ways for a survivor to respond to a dying person.

Some of these ways included being available to the patient and allowing him to express his feelings about things concerning him. Ask the patient if he wishes to talk about his impending death, Ipock advised.

But, she cautioned, don't say anything in front of a comatose patient presumably unable to hear that wouldn't be said if the patient were well and alert. She said many comatose patients have survived, able to quote things which had been said in front of them.

The seminar concluded with personal experiences and questions from the audience.

Preparatory course scheduled

A special College Preparatory Course for Adults will be held for 11 weeks beginning Tuesday and continuing through April 27 on Southern's campus. The class is for adults who are considering entering college for the first time or who have had their education interrupted for a number of years.

The course is taught by Mrs. Myrna Dolence, director of academic development, and will meet from 6:30 p.m. until 9:15 p.m. on Tuesdays in room 215 Hearnes Hall. An application for admission is available from the Continuing Education Division, room 103 Hearnes Hall.

The 11 sessions are designed to help adults learn more about themselves and about the college. The course will consider library skills, study skills, test-taking techniques, campus orientation, career information, interest testing and interpretation, and other activities. Students receive one hour of college orientation credit for successfully completing the course.

The class has been offered previously only during the summer session as a Return to Learn workshop. Non-traditional students have found the course helpful in reorienting to college life. Students have commented that "it made me lose my up-tight feeling" about returning to college and "this course makes entering college so much easier."

Air Force band to provide music at CAB Sweetheart Dance on Feb. 12

Friday, Feb. 12, is the date of the second annual Campus Activities Board Sweetheart Dance. The dance will be 9:30 p.m. to midnight on the third floor of Billingsly Student Center after the basketball game.

Music will be provided by Spectrum, an 11-piece group from Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Ill.

"It took two working years to bring them here. They play only limited engagements," said Kathy Lay of Missouri Southern's Student Services.

Their name comes from the kind of music they play, a whole spectrum of music. They began in September, 1981.

The band began as a recruiting requirement to go with their concert band. "They like to have a youth-oriented band that plays pop and rock," Lay said.

Spectrum plays jazz, rock, pop and Top 40 music.

"They have just completed a tour in Oklahoma and have played in high schools, other Air Force bases, state and county fairs, protocol functions and civic dances," Lay said.

"Musical arrangements are done by the musicians who are a totally electric group with six keyboards. They travel with 7,000 pounds of equipment," Lay said.

Admission to the dance is free and cookies and pop will be provided.

The next dance will be Monday, March 22 in building "B" of the dormitories as a welcome back dance for spring break.

College policy for severe weather given

By Anita Pride

Many questions have arisen as to Missouri Southern's policy for closing campus after the recent snowstorm that hit the Joplin area.

When the weather becomes severe, Dr. Paul Shipman, vice president for business affairs, and Howard Dugan, director of the physical plant, are called to Southern at 8 a.m. A tentative decision is then rendered by the pair as to the cancellation of classes.

A final decision is made after consultation with President Donald Darron.

Maintenance crews are immediately called to work to begin the clearing of snow and ice. The first priority is given to sidewalks and entrances to buildings and then to parking lots.

When inclement weather leads to cancellation of classes but not the closing of the college, certain policies exist. Resident students are provided with available services of the housing office, Billingsly Student Center, food service, library, and recreation in the gymnasium. Teaching faculty are not expected to be on campus.

In the case of weather conditions being extremely severe, the entire college will be closed. In this instance, food for residence students will still be provided. Working crews will also begin clearing the campus roads, walks and parking lots.

Decisions on the cancellation of day classes and/or the college will be announced on morning television and radio broadcasts. Cancellation of night classes will be announced on afternoon broadcasts.

The city of Joplin's street department, under the direction of street supervisor John Stewart, is also prepared for emergency removal of snow and ice.

Gale attends film conference

Dr. Steven H. Gale, head of Southern's English department, recently attended the Seventh Annual Comparative Literature Conference on Ambiguities in Literature and Film at Florida State University in Tallahassee, Florida.

While at the conference Gale attended sessions relevant to the film studies course he is teaching this semester, the first such course ever offered at Missouri Southern.

Gale was invited to speak at the conference as an authority on British playwright Harold Pinter. His topic was "Nature Half Created, Half Perceived: Time and Reality in Harold Pinter's Later Plays."

Gale has written two books and several articles on the playwright.

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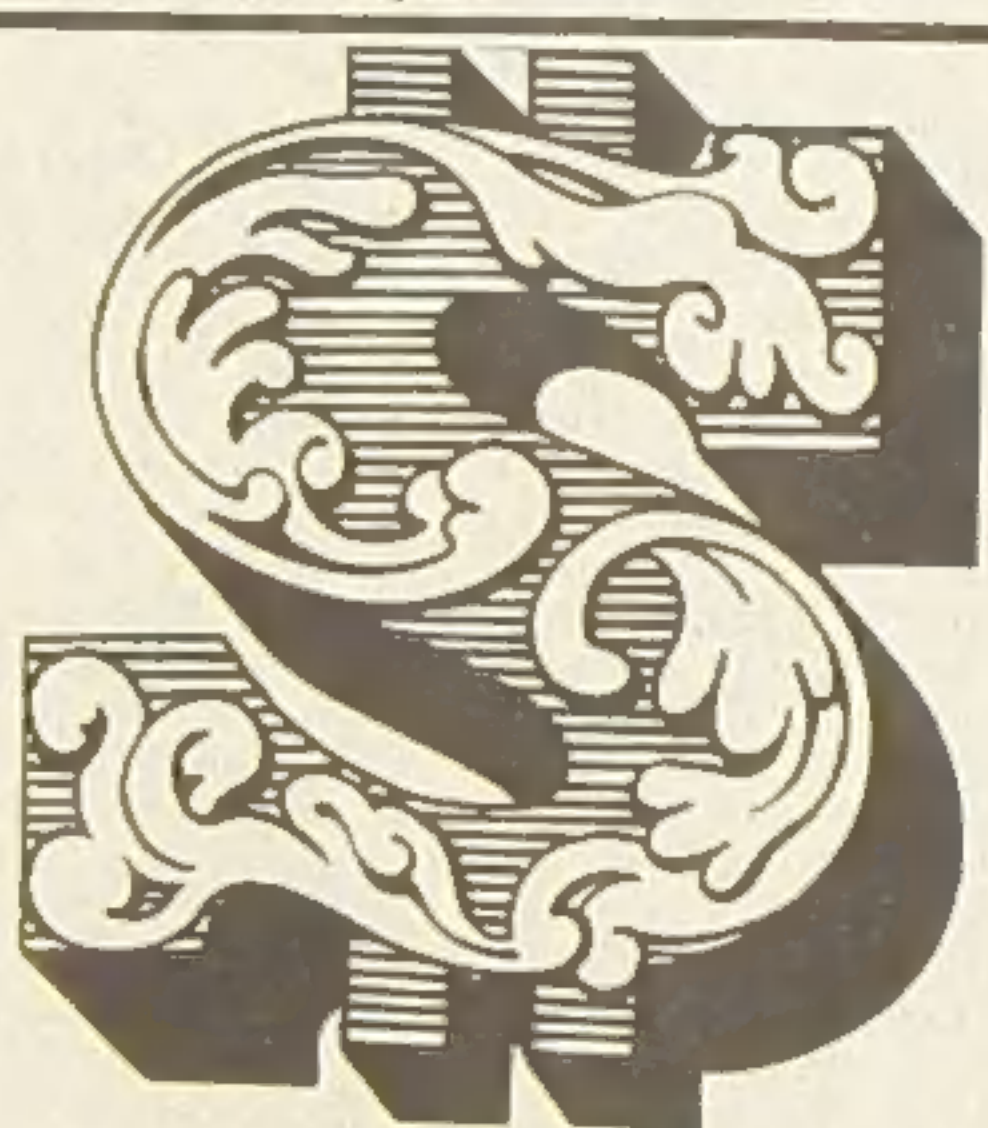
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Democratic Senator Thomas Eagleton spoke last Saturday on the third floor of the Billingsly Student Center, criticizing Reaganomics and discussing weaknesses in Reagan's budget plans.

Reagan budget to 'devastate'

WASHINGTON, D.C. — (CPS) — It will be "devastating."

At least that's what Gerald Roschwalb, a leading college lobbyist in Washington, D.C., thinks the student aid section of the administration's still-secret 1983 budget proposal will be.

The sense of foreboding is widespread here as rumors fly of what President Reagan will recommend for higher education when he presents his budget proposals next week.

Though no one outside the administration knows exactly what the education budget will be, the outlines presented in David Stockman's December budget suggestions and then in "budget" compromises leaked to the press have most college lobbyists here busily predicting doom for all federal student aid programs.

In Stockman's proposals, two of the three campus-based student aid programs—Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOGs) and National Direct Student Loans (NDSLs)—would be eliminated entirely.

The third campus-based program—College Work Stu-

dy—would suffer a \$150 million cut from 1982 appropriations.

The State Student Incentive Grants program would also be ended under the Stockman proposals.

(Congress last year agreed to cancel Social Security benefits to students not enrolled in a college by May 1, 1982.)

The two most popular aid programs—Guaranteed Student Loans (GSLs) and Pell Grants—would also be changed, with appropriations cut by more than half.

Stockman also wants to end interest subsidies for GSLs, raise the loan origination fee from five to 10 percent, and drop grad students from the program. All other students would repay their loans at current market interest rates two years after leaving school.

In all, Stockman proposed a \$8 billion Department of Education budget, compared to the \$8.4 billion Education Secretary Terrel Bell wanted.

Under Congress' continuing budget resolution, the Education Department 1982 budget is \$12.9 billion.

Immediately after Stockman released his proposals, Bell asked education lobbyists to help him persuade the President to request more money in the administration's 1983 budget proposal to Congress, which is due Monday.

Reagan reportedly agreed to increase funding in some areas. Sources estimate the White House will agree to a 20-30 percent slash in Pell Grant funding, versus the 56 percent in the Stockman proposal.

The White House also reportedly agreed to save NDSLs and SEOGs in some form.

The truth won't be known until the administration delivers the proposals to Congress, but the rumors are enough to inspire forecasts of doom among college lobbyists.

The budget, even after the reported White House compromises, would "clearly be a disaster for American higher education," the American Council on Education asserted in a recent letter requesting lobbying help from college presidents.

The National Coalition of In-

dependent College and University Students called the budget proposals an "attack on the future of American higher education."

Reagan, says Roschwalb, who is lobbyist for the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, is playing a "brilliant game" of politics by threatening such low funding that any increases in Congress will "seem like a great conquest, when in fact they are still enormous defeats."

He likens it to thugs threatening to destroy a home and rape the occupants, but who "only steal your television, so you think you got off easy."

Even without the next round of aid cuts, colleges are still trying to cope with the cuts Congress has already approved. Dallas Martin of the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators is most concerned about the end of student Social Security benefits.

Ending the program "will only serve to enlarge the pool of students eligible for the other programs, a pot that's being reduced as well."

Prisoner asks for letters. . .

To the Editor:

Firstly, I am a convict in the Arizona State Prison at Florence, Arizona.

To explain my situation and situations would be very difficult to do at this time. I shall not try to justify my past actions for they were done in utter confusion, but please be assured that I am cognizant of the past reasons that

brought me to these hallowed walls. It would be weak to give up and someday I will defeat this monstrosity.

A short resume of myself: Full name—Billy Joe Gates. Age—25 years. Eyes—Hazel. Hair—Blonde. Weight—150 lbs. Height—5'10 in. I am of Irish and Indian descent and I am single. I also have many

interests.

Frankly I would like to correspond with someone. My letters will be of a friendly nature for I seek only friendship from people outside of these gray walls.

Thank you.

Bill Gates
P.O. Box B-38289
Florence, Arizona 85232

. . .CAB criticized for Toons

To the Editor:

I am very disappointed. I had thought that CAB was an intelligent body of people desiring to bring entertainment to the students at MSSC. I now know differently. "The Toons," a group brought here to our campus by CAB, "performed" Feb. 1. The group's antics were immature, degrading, obscene, and an insult to the intelligence of those in attendance.

When I go to a performance of a musical group, I do not go with the intention of seeing a performer

gesture from the stage for students to "shove it." I also do not go to hear rhyming songs made up of words that suggest intimate sexual practices. Perhaps there are some who would deal with these matters private matters among a group of acquaintances, but from a stage, in front of a gathering of strangers, they are not subject to discussion.

The stage is a place for true entertainers, not for a group singing about wanting to touch and look at his "fanny." This performance was not entertainment but was gutter humor. I would hope that as col-

lege students we are above such ignorance.

I am one of the many here at MSSC who do not have the opportunity to take advantage of the activities that the "compulsory" activity fee helps to bring to campus. I have always resented having to pay this fee, as do many others. Now I am convinced that our money is wasted when I see groups like "The Toons" being paid to debase, if not themselves, certainly those who listen to them.

Deneva L. Drew

Letters to the editor

NEW UNITY CENTER February Schedule

Holistic Health Class
Diet
Exercise
(Yoga & Aerobics)
Positive Mental & Spiritual Attitude
Body Function

Dr. Roy Meek, D.C.-facilitator
classes meet on MONDAYS
8 p.m., February 8, 15, & 22
Love offering

Teachings of
The Masters of the
Far East
Studying and sharing all the
concepts taught by The
Masters of the Far East

Jackie Hodge-facilitator
classes meet on WEDNESDAYS
8 p.m., February 3, 10, 17, & 24
Love offering

Hatha Yoga

for beginners
Muscle stretching & toning
wear comfortable exercise
clothing & bring mat or
blanket

Aerobics

Lisa Clark-facilitator

classes meet on Tues. & Thurs.
7 p.m., February 2 thru March 11
6 weeks for \$20

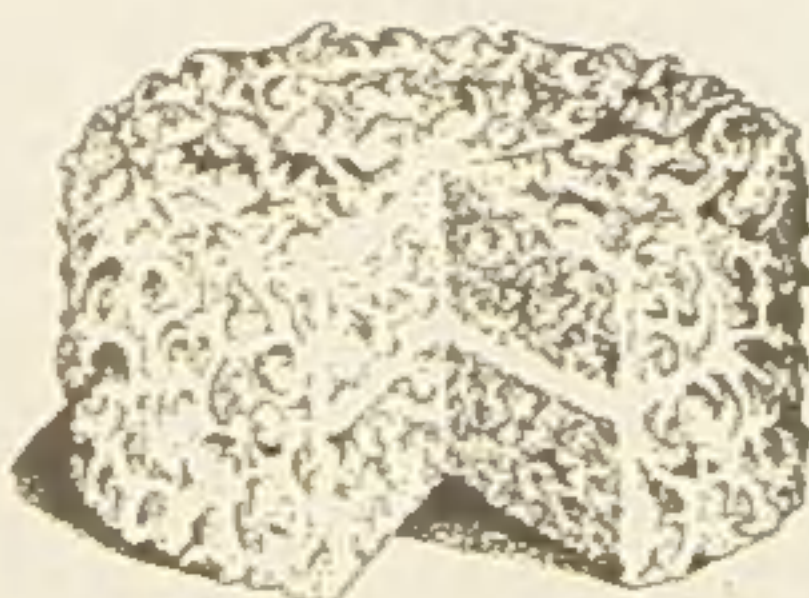
Virginia Elliott-facilitator
classes meet on WEDNESDAYS
6:30 p.m., February 3, 10, 17, & 24
\$20/mo.

Classes held in the ECM Building
S.E. corner of Newman & Duquesne
for more info call 624-0771

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For more information contact:

Major Peterson or Captain Rousselot
in PA 109 or call 624-8100, extension 245.

Fire from page 1

relies on a sprinkler system. Because of the use of paint, cloth and wood, the stage is more susceptible to fires.

Sprinklers are also installed in the trash chutes in the dormitories. "There was a fire in one of the dorm trash chutes three or four weeks ago," said Dugan, "but it was put out with hand extinguishers. Apparently a cigarette was smoldering in the trash, but it was not hot enough to trip the sprinklers."

Some kitchen equipment has sprinkler systems installed. Kitchen hoods have the system automatically put out fires in the flue and deep fryers. These sprinkler systems are inspected and re-updated every six months.

Added to the buildings are strobe lights to aid the handicapped during an emergency. For people with vision or hearing problems, the strobe lights call attention to the situation.

Mandatory for all new and recently built buildings are smoke detectors. The smoke detectors were made mandatory because of a new fire code.

As added protection, not every building has its own heating system. For the major buildings on campus, heat is controlled with a central heating system, its heating plant located at the library. Because of the central system, there are no water heaters in many of the buildings.

Water heaters are located in the women's residence hall for use in Webster Hall and South Hall, and a heating plant in building 'C' of the five new apartment dormitories for their use.

Those water heaters contain the standard pop-off valve in case pressure builds up.

Fire extinguishers, located on each floor of each building, are checked by the Joplin Fire Department twice yearly. Security, along with the fire department, writes up the inspection and follows any recommendations made.

For the evacuation of buildings, persons should go to the nearest exit. There are two or more exits out in every building.

Contrary to most college campuses, Southern does not have a problem with false alarms. "We can almost predict when they will occur—at the end of the semester, finals time," said Dugan. "We have a good bunch of kids. Vandalism is very low compared to most colleges. We get more respect and responsibility from these kids."

Fire alarms are checked twice a year, usually during weekends and off hours when the campus is not active.

According to Dugan, if a fire is suspected, it should be reported immediately to safety and security. The situation will be brought to hand and a report will be made.

Lost a camera? See Registrar!

Lost items of all kinds—found in classrooms, hallways, and in other points on campus—are in the Registrar's Office, room 100 Hearnes Hall.

Included in the accumulating merchandise are cameras, umbrellas, eyeglasses, keys, and

calculators.

Persons who have misplaced an item should check with the Registrar's Office, describe the missing item, and identify it.

Persons finding items may turn them in to the Registrar's Office.

Mrs. Walters gets doctorate in English

Doris A. Walters, assistant professor of English, received her doctorate of philosophy from the University of Arkansas last month.

Dr. Walters has been a member

of the Missouri Southern faculty since 1979.

She teaches basic composition and modern drama.

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Need is obvious for new degree

Although the timing could have been better, the proposal for a new bachelor of science program in computer technology at Missouri Southern is long overdue.

The college has lost many talented students in previous years due to the lack of such a program. Southern currently offers an associate degree in the field, but many students were leaving school after completing the two-year requirements.

There has been an increased demand in the Joplin area job market for computer programming graduates. One of the duties of Missouri Southern is to serve this need. The addition of the new computer technology degree should benefit everyone in southwest Missouri.

But the existence of the program will be threatened by the moratorium issued by the Coordinating Board for Higher Education. Board officials will question the need and the method of financing the program.

It is up to the students, faculty, and administration of Missouri Southern to prove this new degree vital to the college's success.

Other fat to trim

Once again the Reagan administration is letting the ax fly and reorganizing programs from the federal to the state level in an effort to save revenue. This is right in line with the current administration's policies, but then Reagan turns around and asks for an increase of \$100 million in military and economic aid to El Salvador.

Why is the administration willing to increase spending on a project that has no definite outcome? Even military officials can not agree on which side—the guerrillas or the government forces of President Duarte—is winning the battle.

The total military and economic aid, including Reagan's recommended increases, would be close to \$300 million. How much longer can the United States people be forced to handle this financial burden in a time when their belts have been pulled to the limits? It is time that the Reagan administration trims the fat from someone other than the American people.

Let'em read shoes

In a December interview Stanley Z. Koplik, Commissioner of Higher Education for the state of Missouri, remarked:

"It would bother me immensely if an institution were diminishing its instructional efforts to support athletics...if we're not buying library books in order to buy football shoes, then I have a problem. Conceptually, I could never sign on to a school's making that kind of priority..."

Koplik was speaking in a broad, generalized fashion; however, one cannot help but apply the statement to Missouri Southern.

While Southern's football team is busy preparing for spring practice the library has been forced to suspend acquisition of new titles for this fiscal year.

Evidently, when faced with the question of "football shoes or books", Missouri Southern's response is: Anyone read any good Adidas lately?



Chad Stebbins:

Alternative suggested to finance courses

By Chad Stebbins
Editor-in-Chief

Students at Missouri Southern can almost count on another increase in incidental fees. The college's administration and Board of Regents should announce this tuition hike within the next two months.

The increase will be the third one experienced by Southern students since last February. The administration and Regents do not like taking this step; they would avoid it at all costs. But higher education and Missouri Southern are being hit with one of the most severe financial crises of all time.

Here is an alternative to an across-the-board increase in incidental fees: differential tuition rates. Students would pay more to take the courses that had the highest instructional costs.

Colleges and universities have always made out-of-state and graduate students pay extra tuition.

It's their way of penalizing students who don't support the institution through state taxes. It is also a safeguard against an enrollment that is too great for the school to handle.

Many universities are now operating under differential tuition rates. The University of Minnesota, for example, has already implemented tuition rates based primarily upon the cost of the program. At Indiana University, administrators are considering a proposal that would require students to pay more for courses that are in high demand.

Environmental health has the highest instructional cost per credit hour (\$115.76) at Missouri Southern. On the other hand, the courses offered in the business department have the lowest instructional cost per credit hour (\$34.86). Yet students in both courses pay exactly the same tuition fee.

Theatre and music (\$75.54) represent the next highest instructional costs, while criminal justice administration (\$39.50) and history (\$42.10) are the next lowest. Is it fair to have these students paying

identical incidental fees?

Of course, no one should be denied majoring in a certain subject because of the cost. Financial aid must be available so a student isn't forced to major in something that has a lower tuition.

Certain majors are going to find better paying jobs than others when they graduate. A computer science major (we might have them in the near future), for example, is almost guaranteed a better position than an English major. The computer science major should pay higher tuition fees than the English major.

But many students would find a loophole in the plan. They could enroll in low-tuition courses their first two years before switching to their real majors as juniors. Any plan has flaws, though.

Missouri Southern's administration and Regents should at least consider this proposal. It could lead to increased revenues for the financially-starved college.

In Perspective:

State, national affairs come home to college

By Dr. Donald Darnton, President
Missouri Southern State College

Some critics of higher education complain that colleges and universities are isolated from the world and are not a part of it. Missouri Southern certainly has grounds to refute that charge. The majority of our students work so that they can afford to attend classes, and most of them live in and are an integral part of their communities. Many of our faculty use their expertise to help local businesses, agencies, etc.

If we were not already part of the world at large, recent proposals would have jerked us out of our isolation. It is important that we know what is being discussed and how those plans could affect us.

After decades of rapid growth of the size and role of government, recent years have seen a growing public sentiment for less government. Proposition 13, the Hancock Amendment, and the election of President Reagan are all signs of the shift. The results are cuts, hesitancy to support tax increases, budget cuts, etc. In Washington, D.C., actual and proposed budget cuts have focused on higher education, especially on financial aid for students. If these plans are passed by Congress, individual students will be affected and, through them, the effect will be felt by all of us at the College. What programs are involved, and how would they be altered if Congress adjusts the proposed cuts?

increased productivity of part of its population. Each of us will be affected by these proposed changes in different ways; and each of us must decide individually what to do now, before the proposed budget is acted upon, and in the future, after the budget is passed.

Academic Services already has acted. In December and January admissions and financial aid staff spent hours informing high school counselors and students about the proposed changes. Because of the information which we made available, probably 20-25 students enrolled in college this semester to qualify for social security benefits.

I have initiated the exploration of alternatives to offset possible losses in student financial aid. Discussions have begun, suggestions have been put forward, and some ideas are being pursued. The people of southwestern Missouri have been generous in their support of the Patrons' Scholarship Program. Greater support for that program will be requested; but there also will be other approaches to doing locally what in the past has been done by Washington.

Missouri Southern is a part of southwestern Missouri which is a part of the emergence of the public sentiment that the role of the federal government had become over-extended. The change is taking place. It affects us, and we knew it would. We can cope with that change, and do it in such a way that the College will continue to be the vibrant, positive force, benefitting the people of the area, that it has been for four decades.

PELL GRANTS provide about \$1 million of aid to some 1,200 Missouri Southern students. Proposed cuts of over 40 percent would eliminate about 400 of our students, most of whom are recipients of less than \$200 each.

COLLEGE WORK STUDY funds of \$86,000 employ approximately 100 students on campus. If cut by 25-30 percent, twenty-five students would on the average be \$800 poorer.

SEOG AND NDSL face elimination in the federal budget. For us that means almost \$50,000 which has helped about 150 students.

SOCIAL SECURITY is not handled by the College, but we estimate that upwards of 300 students receive such assistance. The dollar value of such aid will drop 26 percent in each of the next four years. No new beneficiaries will be added who are enrolled in at least 12 credits on May 1, 1982.

GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS will be continued, but at higher costs (origination fee of 10 percent plus higher interest rates) to the student. Missouri Southern students borrow some \$600,000 under this program.

The cuts in student financial aid came at a time when student fees inevitably are going up. How many students will decide not to enroll next year because of these changes? I do not know; no one knows. But the potential loss is substantial.

Think what it means to the individual who may abandon (or postpone) their educational plans. It means that there may be fewer jobs at the College. It means that the State of Missouri will lose the



The Chart

The Chart, the official newspaper of Missouri Southern State College, is published weekly, except during holidays and examinations periods, from August through May, by students in communications as a laboratory experience. Views expressed in The Chart do not necessarily represent the opinions of the administration, the faculty, or the student body.

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Education

DHE studies ways to trim state college system

The staff of Missouri's Department of Higher Education has undertaken an 18-month study to determine ways to trim the state's system of higher education.

Included in the study will be proposals for the possible mergers of some institutions, the elimination of some departments at some institutions, and the possible closing of some programs at some institutions.

All of this in answer to the state's current financial crisis, a crisis which some expect may last two or three years longer.

Indeed, Dr. James Olson, president of the University of Missouri, does not "foresee a real dollar increase in general revenue for the state in the next two or three years."

Olson says, "We must not be reluctant to reduce or eliminate activities that we cannot do well. At the same time we must be prepared to employ resources in ways that we believe will enhance the quality of programs and activities."

As the DHE undertakes its study of cost-savings steps to take, the basis of its report will be duplication of courses—that is the availability of the same major at several institutions. The staff will be especially concerned with majors that are available at institutions within a 100-mile radius of each other, whether they are state or private institutions.

Majors compared

Comparing these available majors with the cost indices used to determine appropriations, that is, the median cost per credit hour for specific majors, the DHE will arrive at recommendations for programs they feel can be eliminated.

As an example, Missouri Southern offers a bachelor's degree in each of the following areas: Accounting, art, biology, communications, general business, chemistry, criminal justice administration, economics and finance, elementary education, English, environmental health, history, industrial arts education, management technology, marketing and management, mathematics, medical technology, music, physical education, physical science, physics, political science, psychology, psychology-special education, social science, sociology, Spanish, speech and theatre, speech, and theatre.

The instructional costs for each of these majors per credit hour produced, as figured by the DHE, are: Accounting, \$34.86; art, \$75.54;

biology, \$55.56; communications, \$53.49; general business, \$34.86; chemistry, \$53.77; criminal justice administration, \$39.50; economics and finance, \$34.86; elementary education, \$58.24; English, \$46.84; environmental health, \$115.76; history, \$42.10; industrial arts education, \$58.24; management technology, \$34.86; mathematics, \$38.59; medical technology, \$91.97; music, \$75.54; physical education, \$58.24; physical science, \$53.77; physics, \$53.77; political science, \$42.10; psychology, \$42.00; psychology—special education, \$58.24; social science, \$42.10; sociology, \$42.10; Spanish, \$68.69; speech and theatre, \$75.54; speech, \$46.84; theatre, \$75.54.

Duplication heavy

Duplication of courses offered by Missouri Southern appears to be heavy. Beginning with the accounting major, for example: 20 four-year institutions in the state offer bachelor's degrees in accounting. These include: Central Missouri State University, Northeast Missouri State University, Northwest Missouri State University, Southwest Missouri State University, Southeast Missouri State University, Lincoln University, Missouri Southern, Missouri Western, St. Louis University, Washington University, Avila College, Evangel College, Fontbonne College, Missouri Valley College, Rockhurst College, School of the Ozarks, Southwest Baptist College, Westminster College, William Jewell College, and William Woods College.

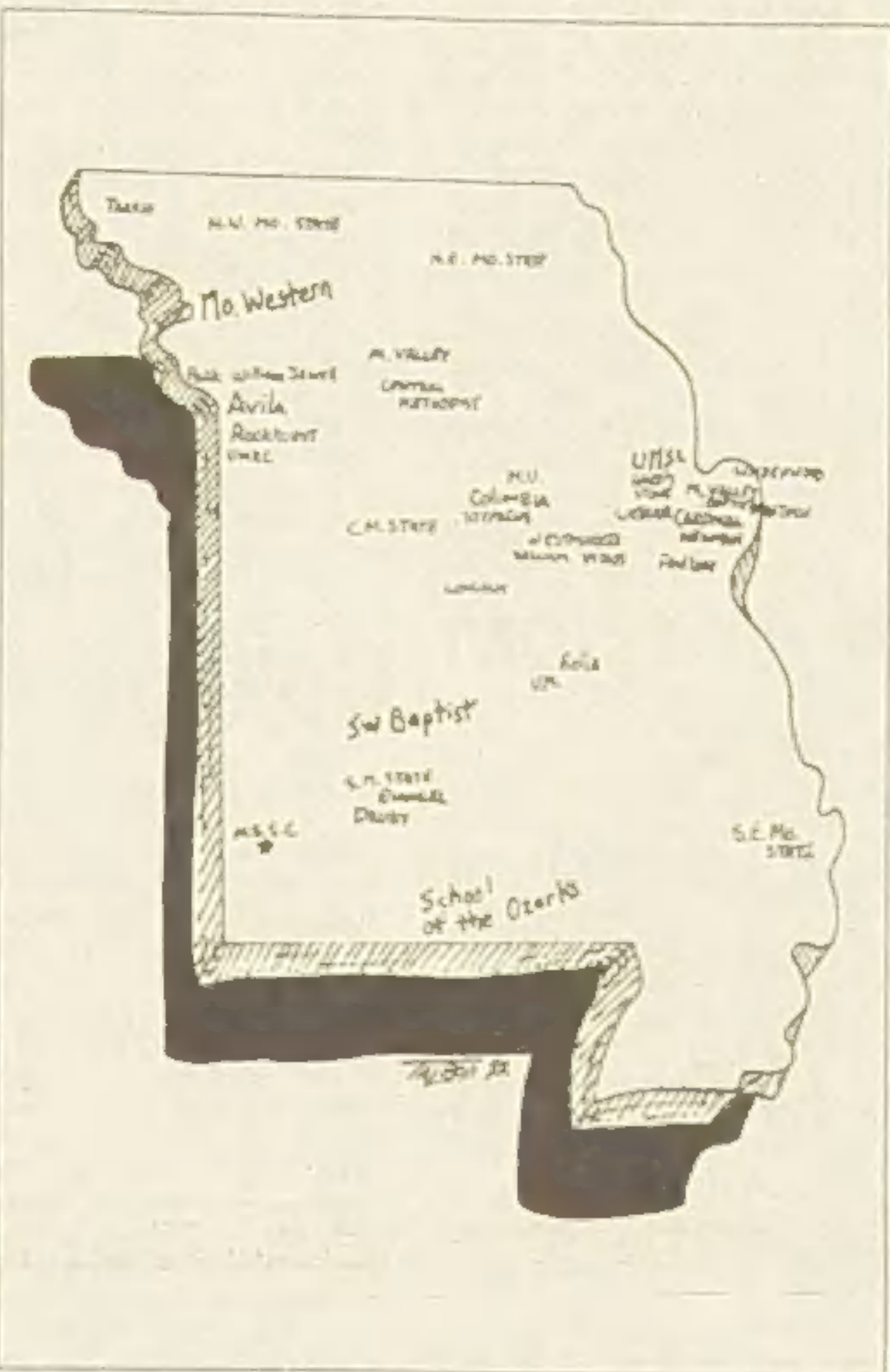
Of these, four are within a 100-mile radius of Southern. Two of the five institutions (including Southern) are state institutions and either could be requested to drop its major in favor of the other. Two are located in the same city (one state and one private institution). Either could be requested to drop its major in favor of the other.

Art offerings

Art is a major offered at 30 institutions in Missouri: University of Missouri—Columbia, University of Missouri—Kansas City, Central Missouri, Northeast Missouri, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, Lincoln, Southern, Western, St. Louis University, Washington University, Avila, Central Methodist, Culver-Stockton, Drury, Evangel, Fontbonne, Lindenwood, Maryville, Missouri Valley, School of the Ozarks, Southwest Baptist, Stephens, Tarkio, Webster, Westminster, William Jewell, William Woods, and the Kansas City Art Institute.

Of these, five are within a 100-mile radius of Missouri Southern. Three are located in one city.

Biology is a major offered at 34 institutions: University of Missouri—Columbia, University of Missouri—Kansas City, University of Missouri—Rolla, University of Missouri—St. Louis, Central Missouri, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, Lincoln, Missouri Southern, Missouri Western, St. Louis University,



Washington University, Avila, Cardinal Newman, Central Methodist, Culver-Stockton, Drury, Evangel, Fontbonne, Lindenwood, Maryville, Missouri Valley, Park, Rockhurst, School of the Ozarks, Southwest Baptist, Stephens, Tarkio, Webster, Westminster, William Jewell, and William Woods.

Five colleges are within 100 miles of Southern. Three are located in one city.

Communications is offered at 14

colleges: Central, Northeast, Southeast, Southwest, Columbia, Evangel, Lindenwood, Maryville, Park, Rockhurst, School of the Ozarks, Webster, William Jewell, and Southern.

Of these, four are located in the southwest corner of Missouri within a 100-mile radius.

General business is a baccalaureate degree available at 14 institutions in Missouri, including Southern. Other institutions offering the degree are University of

Missouri—Kansas City, University of Missouri—Rolla, University of Missouri—St. Louis, Central Missouri, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, Lincoln, Southern, Western, St. Louis University, Washington, Avila, Central Methodist, Culver-Stockton, Drury, Evangel, Lindenwood, Maryville, Missouri Baptist, Missouri Valley, Rockhurst, School of the Ozarks, Southwest Baptist, Stephens, Tarkio, Westminster, William Jewell, and William Woods.

Six of these majors are within 100 miles of one another in southwest Missouri.

CJA offerings

Criminal Justice Administration is available at 17 Missouri colleges and universities: University of Missouri—Kansas City, University of Missouri—St. Louis, Central, Northeast, Southeast, Lincoln, Southern, Avila, Columbia, Culver-Stockton, Drury, Evangel, Lindenwood, Maryville, Missouri Baptist, Rockhurst, and Tarkio.

This major would appear to be available at only two institutions within 100 miles of each other in southwest Missouri, and one of these is a private institution. The other is Missouri Southern.

Economics and finance is a major at Missouri Southern would appear, at first glance, to be unique in the state. A careful reading of degree requirements would be needed to ascertain its uniqueness. The DHE lists, however, Missouri Southern as having a banking and finance major, and that is offered at only six institutions in the state: Central, Southwest, Southern, St. Louis University, Avila, and Rockhurst.

Elementary education

Elementary education is offered at 12 state institutions as a major: University of Missouri—Columbia, University of Missouri—Kansas City, University of Missouri—St. Louis, Central, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, Harris-Stowe, Lincoln, Southern, Western, St. Louis University, Washington, Avila, Central Methodist, Culver-Stockton, Drury, Evangel, Lindenwood, Maryville, Missouri Baptist, Missouri Valley, Park, Rockhurst, School of the Ozarks, Southwest Baptist, Stephens, Tarkio, William Jewell, William Woods, and Calvary Bible.

English is another commonly found major, 14 institutions having such a program: University of Missouri—Columbia, University of Missouri—Kansas City, University of Missouri—Rolla, University of Missouri—St. Louis, Central, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, Lincoln, Southern, Western, St. Louis University, Washington, Avila, Central Methodist, Culver-Stockton,

University of Missouri—Rolla, University of Missouri—St. Louis, Central, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, Lincoln, Southern, Western, St. Louis University, Washington, Avila, Central Methodist, Columbia, Culver-Stockton, Drury, Evangel, Fontbonne, Lindenwood, Maryville, Missouri Baptist, Missouri Valley, Park, Rockhurst, School of the Ozarks, Southwest Baptist, Stephens, Webster, Westminster, William Jewell, and William Woods.

Environmental health is a degree program unique at Southern. It is a cooperative program, but Southern is the only college in Missouri offering a bachelor's degree in the subject.

History is a major is offered by 34 colleges and universities in Missouri, including the University of Missouri—Columbia, University of Missouri—Kansas City, University of Missouri—Rolla, University of Missouri—St. Louis, Central, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, Lincoln, Southern, Western, St. Louis University, Washington, Avila, Cardinal Newman, Central Methodist, Culver-Stockton, Drury, Evangel, Fontbonne, Lindenwood, Maryville, Missouri Baptist, Missouri Valley, Rockhurst, School of the Ozarks, Southwest Baptist, Stephens, Tarkio, Webster, Westminster, William Jewell, and William Woods.

Industrial arts

Industrial arts education is offered by nine institutions: University of Missouri—Columbia, Central, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, Lincoln, Southern, and School of the Ozarks.

Marketing technology

Marketing technology is available only at Southern. No other institution in the state offers this degree.

Marketing and management, on the other hand, is available at 12 institutions: Central, Northwest, Northeast, Southeast, Southwest, Lincoln, Southern, Western, St. Louis University, Avila, Fontbonne, Rockhurst, and Webster.

Mathematics is offered as a major by 34 institutions: University of Missouri—Columbia, University of Missouri—Kansas City, University of Missouri—Rolla, University of Missouri—St. Louis, Central, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, Lincoln, Southern, Western, St. Louis University, Washington, Avila, Central Methodist, Culver-Stockton, Drury, Evangel, Lindenwood, Maryville, Missouri Baptist, Missouri Valley, Park, Rockhurst, School of the Ozarks, Southwest Baptist, Stephens, Tarkio, William Jewell, William Woods, and Calvary Bible.

University of Missouri—Rolla, University of Missouri—St. Louis, Central, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, Lincoln, Southern, Western, St. Louis University, Washington, Avila, Central Methodist, Columbia, Culver-Stockton, Drury, Evangel, Fontbonne, Lindenwood, Maryville, Missouri Baptist, Missouri Valley, Park, Rockhurst, School of the Ozarks, Southwest Baptist, Stephens, Webster, Westminster, William Jewell, and William Woods.

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CBHE says duplication may not be necessary

This is what the Coordinating Board for Higher Education said about duplication of courses in its Master Plan III for PostSecondary Education in Missouri, published March 10, 1979 (It is this plan which is under review as part of the 18-month study on new roles for colleges and universities):

"Under its statutory responsibilities the complex question of program duplication often comes before the Coordinating Board and will undoubtedly arise more frequently in the future. In addressing this question the Coordinating Board has to balance many factors: access, cost, quality, program size, and other matters. Since most colleges and universities traverse the same ground of undergraduate education, many of their liberal arts programs will be similar and program duplication less important; however, this is not the case in other programs.

"Duplication may be regarded as unnecessary or undesirable when one or more of the following factors are observable: programs too small to support a critical mass of students and faculty; low enrollment programs which are offered within reasonable geographic proximity of similar programs; demonstrably inefficient use of resources; the damaging impact of one program on another; and a major oversupply of educated manpower. The Coordinating Board's concern over duplication will not be confined to new programs. Periodically the Department of Higher Education staff will review the existing distribution and enrollment of programs and make recommendations to the Coordinating Board about excessive duplication of courses.

In another portion of the document, the CBHE states: "... College administrators, instead of dealing with the more difficult task of consciously discarding what was unwanted or fostering what was new and needed, could retain the old and count on the dynamics of growth itself to create new departments without abolishing old ones or to insert new educational approaches without threatening old ones. In the future this will be less feasible. Faculty and administrators will have to make more choices and those choices will be more exposed and apparent. In a constant or diminishing resource environment, to begin a new program or approach will often require abandonment of the old. Faculty and administrators will have to realize that although inflation will usually lead to larger dollar budgets, real income may have diminished and thus the actual resource base will have shrunk."

Southern unique in four areas

Missouri Southern is unique in the state in only four of its baccalaureate degree programs: Environmental health, management technology, the combination of psychology and special education, and social science education.

Other majors at Southern which find little duplication at colleges and universities in Missouri are: Economics and finance (found at only six institutions); industrial arts education (found at nine colleges); marketing and management (found at 12 colleges and universities); physical science education (found at 13 institutions); communications (found at 14 colleges); general business (found at 14); and speech (found at 17 institutions, but being phased out as a separate major at Missouri Southern).

Criminal justice administration, also, is found at only 17 institutions in the state.

All other majors offered by

Southern, however, are found at 20 to 34 colleges and universities in Missouri.

While the staff for the State Department of Higher Education is expected to make a careful study of duplication of offerings, it must be pointed out that the programs at Southern which rank highest in duplication are primarily those in the liberal arts—sociology, history, English, for example—which have usually been considered essential to an institution.

On the other hand, some of the majors which Southern offers and which are least duplicated, may fall into the "high cost" category and in these areas, any duplication, no matter how slight, may be considered unnecessary.

Also to be considered will be the number of graduates from each program over a five-year period of time. An unduplicated program that produces no graduates or does

not produce a sizeable number of graduates may be considered unnecessary as proved by "consumer demand." The fault may lie, actually, in the failure of the college to promote the programs.

Liberal arts majors, which have been considered safe in the past, may no longer be considered safe if there is small enrollment in upper-division courses or few graduates in a five-year period. Also to be considered by the staff is placement of graduates in degree-related jobs. In other words, does a major in a particular area actually prepare a student for a job.

Performance of graduates in graduate or professional schools will also be a factor in the study, as will qualifications and credentials of faculty members in a given program, the college's investment in equipment and facilities, and the utilization of the equipment and facilities by students.

Several majors not available in state

While most majors are offered at several colleges and universities in Missouri, a few recognized fields of study are available at no institution in the state.

Among these are: Ornamental horticulture, agricultural and farm management, range management, landscape architecture, East Asian studies, Southeast Asian studies, African studies, Islamic studies, Middle Eastern studies, European studies, Eastern European studies, West European studies, Pacific area studies;

Bacteriology, plant pharmacology, plant physiology, biophysics, cell biology, marine biology, biometrics and biostatistics, radiobiology, sci-

entific nutrition, toxicology, embryology;

Business statistics, transportation and public utilities, advertising, computer programming, systems analysis, junior and community college education, education of the gifted, education of the deaf, education of the culturally disadvantaged, education of the visually handicapped, remedial education;

Nursing education, architectural engineering, bioengineering and biomedical engineering, geophysical engineering, textile engineering, naval architecture and marine engineering, ocean engineering;

Cinematography, optometry,

podiatry, biomedical communication, dental technologies, geochemistry, pharmaceutical chemistry, astrophysics, paleontology, oceanography, metallurgy, industrial psychology;

developmental psychology, physiological psychology, international public health, American Indian cultural studies, Mexican-American cultural studies, and demography.

Any college which attempted to add one of these majors would have to be ready to demonstrate a societal need in the state or area of the state it serves and job opportunities for graduates.

Business Report

Schools facing loss of accreditation

AUSTIN, TEXAS — (CPS) — It was recognition most academics dream about. But at the same time a national survey of business school deans and business leaders named the University of Texas' undergraduate business school the fifth best in the nation. Texas administrators received a grim message:

Fix up the school, or lose accreditation.

Enrollment in Texas' College of Business Administration, it seems, had grown so fast and so much that there weren't enough instructors to teach the 10,325 students in the college.

The American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB), which regularly reviews and accredits campus business administration programs around the nation, told Texas it has two years to improve its teacher-to-student ratio, or lose accreditation.

The accrediting group requires one faculty member for every 200 undergraduate student hours taken.

But Texas—which, unable to find more qualified faculty members, ultimately decided to limit enrollment starting next fall—is far from the only business college suffering from its own popularity.

During the last year Arizona, Penn State, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio State, Tennessee, Michigan State, and the State University of New York—Albany, among other large schools, have complained of overcrowded business enrollments and dangerously-high teacher-student ratios. Smaller schools like Bowling Green and West Chester State have similar problems.

"Almost every school's resources are taxed, and many are barely managing," observes Charles Hickman, the AACSB's associate director. "You would have to look hard to find a dean who is not having enrollment pressures."

Ronald Slone, the AACSB's director of accreditation, adds that only one college is currently on probation and "not many" are in immediate danger of losing accreditation.

But of the schools regularly coming up for review, "many are having difficulty because of enrollment. But we will give them a reasonable amount of time (to compensate)."

The over-crowding is well-documented. Undergraduate business course enrollment increased by 120 percent from 1966 to 1978, according to a recent U.S. Census Bureau report.

Enrollment has risen another 12 percent since 1978, from 1.5 million students to almost 1.7 million in 1980, a National Center for Educational Statistics survey found.

"Business school enrollments traditionally rise when the economy is in bad shape," Hickman explains. "People perceive a business degree as a better union card."

Hickman also cites the growth of continuing education programs that have swollen the ranks of business schools, and of a migration of women students into business courses.

A June, 1980, Census Bureau

report found "a slow but sure shift of women" away from "traditional women's fields" like education toward business.

"Students," summarizes Tom Snyder of the National Center for Educational Statistics, "are looking for a more marketable field of study."

Moreover, Snyder adds, "we expect an increase in business students over the next few years."

The trouble is that colleges can't recruit enough students to accommodate those students even if they could afford it. Not enough students are going on for their doctorates and opting for teaching careers.

"From our perspective, the most important task is to attract more students into Ph.D. programs," observes Dr. Kenneth Smith, dean of Arizona's business school.

Smith says "the difference between academic and business salaries is not as great as most people seem to think. For instance, at the better schools it is not unusual for a bright Ph.D. to be recruited (by colleges) at a salary that ranges

between \$28,000 to \$30,000 for a nine-month position. But students don't know about it. In order to increase the supply of Ph.D.s, we need to step up our recruitment efforts."

A new AACSB report says new business college teachers averaged starting salaries of \$22,800 last year, though new accounting and finance teachers are getting \$25,100 and \$24,300, respectively.

While escalating recruiting, the business schools have few choices for immediately ending the crisis. To Arizona's Smith, the choices are either to restrict the number of students who can major in business, or keep non-business majors out of business courses.

Though the AACSB's Slone thinks most colleges want to avoid restricting business enrollment because business courses are some of the few profitable ones left, Arizona's Smith notes that "when people are up against a wall, the choice is to limit the number of students in courses because there just isn't the faculty there to hire."

Other schools—including

Smith's—have simply stiffened their academic standards as a way of keeping students out.

"This," Smith warns, "is a bad movement because only one-half the students who wish to get into the business program."

There are also those who, when falling short of accreditation standards, would rather change the standards.

"I think we as business schools need to question the artificiality of some of the standards," says William Cunningham, associate dean of Texas' business school.

He says some schools have made capital investments of millions to be able to hold larger classes with less manpower, but are still liable for the same faculty-student ratio as schools that haven't made the effort.

"It's the classic trade-off between capital and labor," Cunningham asserts, "and we should be able to have larger ratios of faculty to student."

Lecturer decries lost freedom

Claiming that America's economic decline in material status could be attributed to interferences in freedom of choice, economist Robert Anderson presented a lecture last week at the Billingsly Student Center.

Analyzing the nation's economy Anderson said, "We have a problem and it can be solved with the effort of all of us." He stressed government's changing role in the economy and the importance of individual freedom.

"I believe in the absolute principle of individual freedom. Freedom of choice is possible if a society

owns their possessions and the control over their own lives," stated Anderson.

Anderson believes that over the last decade there has been a burden in the freedom of choice resulting in a decline in real economic living.

Today, Americans are not as well off as a decade ago, and their standard of living is falling.

He sees the automobile industry as one example of his theories. The average life of an auto has lengthened for the first time since World War II. Americans are buying smaller cars and the ones they

buy last longer.

Anderson sees the role of government changing over the recent past. "Government has transformed from a protector to a provider. By redistributing wealth the government has placed the burden on our productive part of society."

Anderson is the executive director of the Foundation for Economic Education.

The lecture was the second of a five part economic lecture series sponsored by Missouri Southern's School of Business.

College 'bytes' Apple for S.B.I.

By Andrea Brinkhoff

Missouri Southern's School of Business recently purchased an Apple computer. The Apple, a micro-mini computer, was purchased with funds from the Small Business Institutes program.

S.B.I. was designed to let students work directly with small businesses. Faculty and students consult with businesses who receive small business loans. These concerns refer to the program whenever any problems arise, and they pay a fee for the help students provide.

Dr. Julio Leon, dean of the School, said, "The Apple computer will be used primarily for the Small Institute Business program and the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, but area residents often call and ask for specific data which this computer can provide."

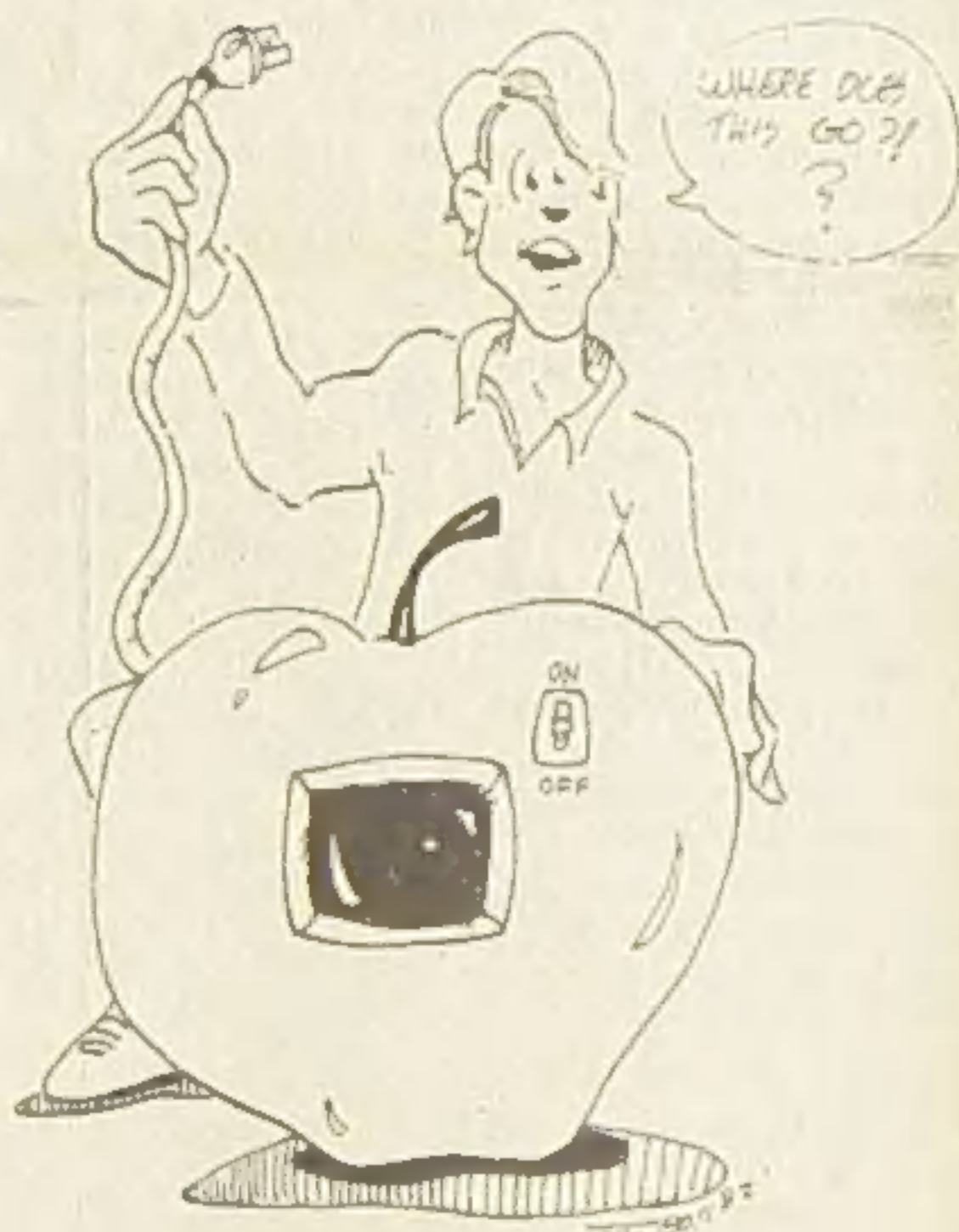
These two programs will use the computer for preparing financial statements, counseling individuals, and storing a data bank of economic statistics. The Apple has a wide range of potential including accounting and financial applications.

"One reason for purchasing the Apple is to expose the student to this type of computer; it's a thing of the future and we don't want to be behind," Dean Leon said. But this is not the first Apple computer on campus; the School of Education and Psychology has one also.

Small computers have the potential to eliminate typewriters from the office and abolish the secretary. This particular model which the School of Business bought cost \$4,000. Today Apple

computers range from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

"With the price so affordable for small businesses, they are rapidly spreading and will become very popular in the future," Leon said.



Pentagon finances new studies

MADISON, WIS. — (CPS) — In 1980 Dr. George Stelmach, a physics teacher at the University of Wisconsin, received a \$107,000 grant to study how the brain tells the body what to do.

"It has practical application to everything we do—speech, the learning process, whether we fly an airplane or use a typewriter," said Stelmach, who also heads the university's Motor Behavior Laboratory.

He envisions a day when his work could aid sufferers of Parkinson's disease, or improve sports performances.

But Stelmach's grant came from an unlikely source: the U.S. Air Force, which presumably wants to learn more about pilots' reactions

time than pole vault records.

Stelmach's uncertainty over taking the money is going on more frequently at major research campuses these days as the Pentagon, taking advantage of receding memories of college anti-militarism, muscles its way back into academia in a big way.

Military research on campus, in fact, is virtually the only segment of higher education budget to grow in recent years.

The Pentagon's campus spending has rocketed from \$495 million in fiscal year 1980 to an estimated \$709.7 million for 1982, according to the National Science Foundation, which monitors federal research finances.

The same money would pay the

salary of 215,000 fully-tenured professors making \$33,000 a year, or swell the U.S.'s total teaching corps by more than 40 percent.

Even though they can't use the money for new professors, colleges are undoubtedly the main beneficiaries of the Reagan administration's \$20 billion research budget. Over the previous three years, campuses have enjoyed a 71 percent increase in military research grants.

The bulk of the increased spending has gone to the hard sciences. Funds for engineering, physics, chemistry, math and computer science projects way up, while funds for political science, sociology, and other liberal arts are down.

By Howard Poe

Will a decrease in our nation's taxes stimulate production? According to Arthur Laffer, if taxes can be cut it will stimulate production and employment and at the same time raise tax revenues.

When the tax rate is 100 percent, all production in a country will cease in a money economy. People will not work if all the fruits of their labors are confiscated by the government. If people do not work, there is nothing for the government to confiscate; so government revenues are zero.

On the other hand, if the tax rate is zero, people can keep 100 percent of what they produce in the money economy. This would also mean for the government no revenues which are necessary for certain functions such as national defense.

When the tax rate is between 0 and 100 percent this is where Laffer's curve lies. If the tax rate is less than 100 percent there is going to be some incentive to earn some income. At this time production will start up, and revenues will flow into the government treasury. By lowering the tax rate even lower down Laffer's curve, we would find an increase in revenues.

For the political leader on the national level, taxes can be at a very low level or a very high level. When a nation is at war the tax rate may approach 100 percent.

For example, during the siege of Leningrad in World War II, the people of the city produced for 900

days at a tax rate approaching 100 percent. Russian soldiers and civilians worked to their physical limits, receiving as pay only the barest of rations. Had the citizens not wished to be taxed at that high rate, which was required to hold off the Nazi army, the city would have fallen.

The tax rate will change abruptly if the nation is at war one day and at peace the next. The reason for this is that the demand for military goods and services from the government will fall sharply;

therefore, the people will desire to be taxed at a lower rate.

If the tax rates are not lowered with the new lower demand output, productivity will fall to some level with a point along the prohibitive side of the Laffer curve.

For example, following World War I, the wartime tax rates were left in place and greatly contributed to the recession of 1919-20. During this time a candidate running for president, named Warren G. Harding, promised to return to pre-war tax rates. He was elected in a landslide. President Harding kept his promise to roll back taxes. This in turn set the

economy into a great expansion which created greater revenue for government.

In addition, after World War II, tax rates were quickly reduced, and the American economy enjoyed a smooth transition to peacetime. However, Japan and West Germany had no adjustment on the tax rates after World War II; as a result, postwar economic recovery was delayed. Germany did not begin its recovery until 1948, when personal income tax rates were reduced under Finance Minister

the exception rather than the rule that politicians, by accident or design, have sought to increase tax revenues by lowering the tax rates.

The Laffer curve has been used several times in many different countries. It has proved time after time that it works. Even in recent years tax cuts have proved that Laffer's curve works. In 1962-64 the Kennedy administration cut taxes sharply. These reductions successfully moved the United States economy down the Laffer curve, expanding the economy and increasing tax revenues.

Today, many people argue that large tax cuts would add to our problems of inflation. During 1971 through 1964 when taxes were cut very sharply, prices of consumer goods actually fell.

In conclusion, I think we need to learn from our past. During the Vietnam War our tax rates never approached 100 percent; however, tax rates have not been reduced since the war but have increased. I think today that we need to follow President Reagan when he cuts taxes. In addition, I believe we should cut the tax rates even more than the President has asked for. These cuts should stimulate the economy which will provide greater revenues for our government. This follows the logic of Laffer's curve which has been proved to work. Just remember that this cannot take place overnight. It will take time for the taxes to become low enough to get our economy rolling again.

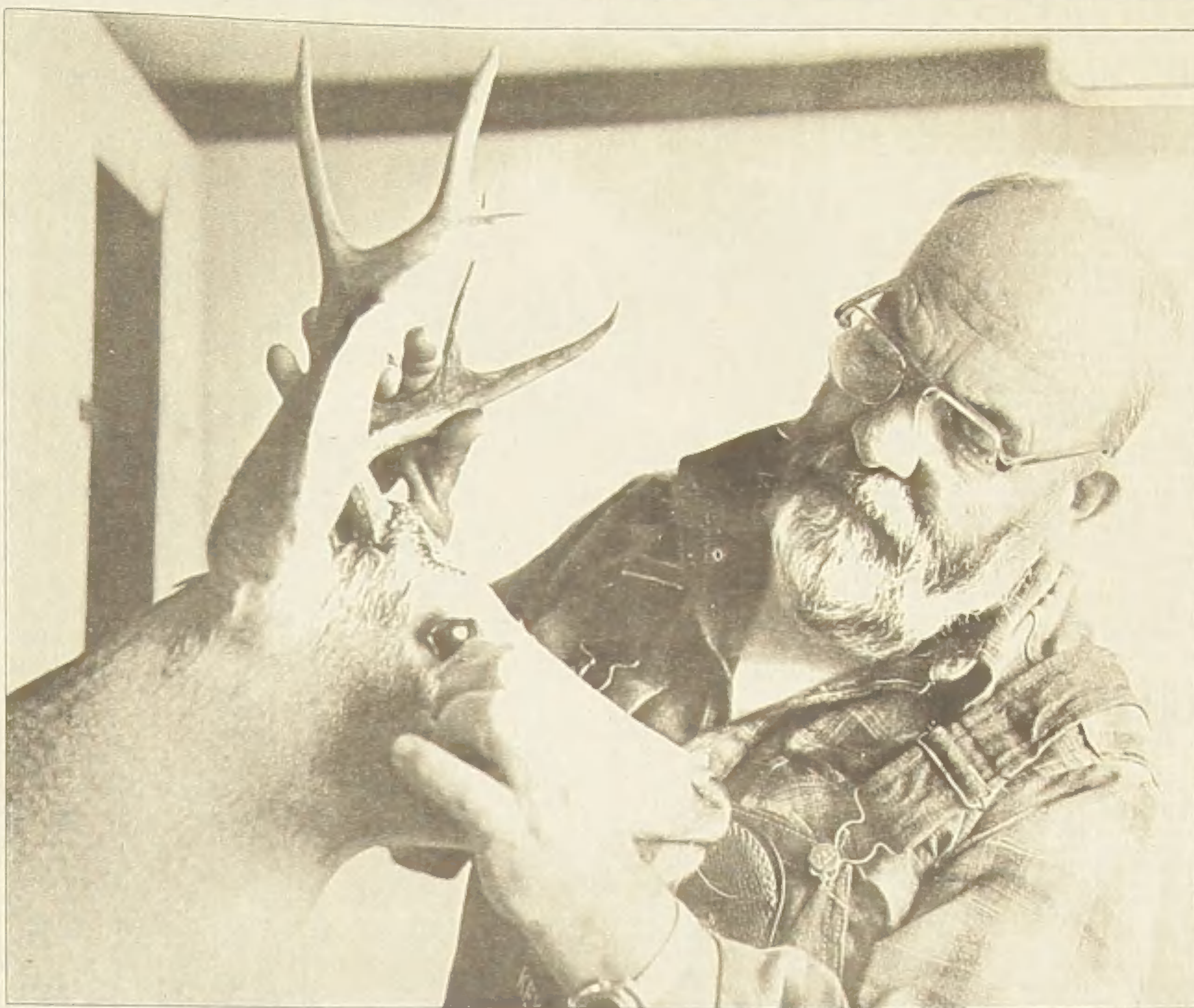


Ludwig Erhard. In the same manner but not until 1950, Japan began to recover. In each case, reduced tax rates produced increased revenues for the government.

Tax rates should be decided by the people; however, most judgments regarding tax rates and expenditures are made by individual politicians. Andrew Mellon became a hero for engineering the tax rate reductions of the 1920s. The policies of Ludwig Erhard were responsible for what was hailed as an economic miracle, the postwar recovery of Germany. Throughout history, it has been

**Laffer
curve
effects
revenues**

People



'Skin art' survives

After offering a beer, taxidermist Lloyd Ceselski began talking. Since it was the first day of the deer season, he had just sliced off a deer's head for later mounting.

His shop is set back off a dirt road, three-quarters of a mile from his birthplace just west of Purdy, Mo. It is full of mounted animals. "When I started, I was younger than you," he proclaimed as he set down the head. For 25 years, Ceselski has been mounting dead animals for display. Twenty of those years have been professionally for paying customers.

"Taxidermy's a real big thing, because the door's been opened. Where it took me years to learn, you can learn through books and schools," says Ceselski. Also, women are even becoming more active in the art, he hints.

Ceselski explains the origin of taxidermy. *Taxis* and *derma* are Greek words meaning *arrangement* or *preparation*, and *skin*. Together they are *skin art*.

Ceselski insists that "it's gotta be done right!" He has created his own concoctions throughout the years for the preparation of animal skins.

Birds and animals have been found in pyramids stuffed with oils and spices. "It's real modern compared to what it used to be," as he shakes his head.

Instead of stuffing with oils and straws, the skins are placed over polyurethane forms. Ceselski finds this newer way cheaper in money and hours.

It takes nearly a year to complete one cycle of customers.

Because of the many mountings he must do, the deer brought in that day will not be completed for nearly nine to 12 months.

While most business is within 100 miles, a few come from 150-200 miles away. Many men hunting or fishing in the area see Ceselski's work, go home, and send things back. "The majority of avid hunters and fishermen have the desire to do their own mounting. They just don't have the time," he says. He picks up a deer head that was brought in with foam rubber stuffing — not a job well done.

Deer are not the only animals he does. There were snakes, a bat, fish, and a flying squirrel. "There's been nothing unusual. I've done rabbits doing folk dances and a python swallowing a rat, sure. But they're not unusual," he feels. There is even a "catfish" on the wall with a cat's head and fish's body, done as a spoof on Ceselski's Polish ancestry.

Ceselski stresses the importance of caring for animals. Book learning is important, "but knowing the anatomy is important." He continues, "That is learned by knowing animals."

He tries to keep up with the latest methods by buying books. He and his wife Phyllis try to attend seminars and conventions. "Every little bit helps," he says. "I'm still learning."

Being able to choose his own hours and his love for animals are the only reasons he does it. He realizes the opportunities in other fields. "I could be working less, making more. But I love it."

Clockwise from the top: Ceselski finishes touches on a stuffed deer in his workshop. Ceselski advertises his trade on his mailbox. Not all projects are entirely realistic as shown in this amphibious musician. Tools of the taxidermist's trade lie among spare animal parts.



Story by Brenda Michael
Photos by Greg Holmes

The Arts

C.A.B. to present Taiwanese circus

Joplin audiences will be amazed, dazzled, captivated and enchanted when the Chinese Magic Circus of Taiwan appears for the Campus Activities Board at Taylor Performing Arts Center, Feb. 13 at 8 p.m.

Tickets for the reserved seating performance are \$4 to the general public and \$2 with full-time MSSC ID. Tickets are available at Ernie Williamson, Mays City, College Pharmacy in Carthage, Evans Drugs in Neosho and Billingsly Student Center room 102.

This will be the first visit to Joplin of the incredible acrobats, dancers and magicians from Taiwan, and their fast-moving two hour spectacular will display skills deep-seated in the ancient traditions and culture of the Far East.

Flamboyant and incredibly colorful costumes dating back many centuries combined with the mesmeric beat of ancient Chinese musical instruments, set the background for a whirlwind performance by this mini-company of 17, that will leave audiences

breathless.

The current tour is the first cross-Canada and Western USA tour undertaken by the small company designed to fill the need for major touring attractions to suit smaller theaters, smaller stages in many university settings and smaller cities, and a larger audience than ever before has been able to enjoy the captivating brilliance of the Chinese Magic Circus.

The company includes 6 dancers and 8 acrobats. The latter are family trained, from their earliest years. Directors of the company are Hai Ken Tsai and his brother, Hai Ken Hsi. The family name Hai is synonymous with "feats of physical skill and daring"—a highly appropriate name for this remarkable duo who have created the Chinese Magic Dancers of Taiwan for the enjoyment of North American audiences.

This performance is being presented in conjunction with Don Hughes Productions, Inc.

Pop band Pylon gets good public reaction

By John Hodge
Chart Music Reviewer

No American band received better press in 1981 than Pylon. In fact, they slipped so effortlessly into the mainstream of critical acclaim that the general public they must have looked like another media phenomenon.

Actually, Pylon is part of a new American music scene, bands who treat music less as show business than as a sort of art/work, an alternative form of communication that is not independent of everyday life. These are the best bands with the chance to deliver the promises of the new wave.

In right modern pop fashion, Pylon makes music by breaking apart familiar forms and reassembling the remains with applied humor and intelligence. The

sound of their debut album, *Gyrate*, is of music heard through its own framework.

Stripped to their essentials, Pylon's songs are built around the tension of music stretched TIGHT to shed the skin and show nerve and muscle and blood.

In a snake dance of irony and passion, Pylon creates pop art from the cultural slag heap.

The best of *Gyrate's* music, ["Volume," "Stop It"], has a shattered edge clarity that subverts the assumed purpose of dance. By relaying trivial verbal and musical phrases with an almost desperate honesty, Pylon turns already stark material into danceable minimalism.

This is music created as a matter of fact reaction to life in America by people who don't (or can't) separate life and art.

Photo exhibit in gallery

An exhibition of photographs by Max Tyndall is being shown through March 5 in the Balcony Gallery of the Spiva Art Center. The art department is sponsoring the exhibit.

Tyndall is associate professor of media at the School of the Ozarks in Branson. He received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Southwest Missouri State University in Springfield and has done graduate study at the Univer-

sity of Arkansas—Fayetteville and the University of Missouri—Columbia.

Tyndall has exhibited widely and has had work accepted for the past two years in PhotoSpiva, the photographic competition sponsored by Spiva Art Center.

Hours for the Balcony Gallery are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to noon on Saturdays, and 2 to 5 p.m. on Sundays. There is no admission charge.



Joe Angeles Photo

Joplin students gain 'hands on' training

Approximately 1,400 children from the Joplin R-8 school district participated in "Hands-On Experience," a program to give the students experience in the art gallery and with print media, Monday at Spiva Art Center on Missouri Southern's campus.

In cooperation with Spiva, Joplin R-8 and the MSSC art department, "Hands-On Experience" provides a culturally enriching experience for all fourth and fifth graders in the R-8 system.

The purpose of the program is to provide the children not only with a visual experience, but also a "hands-on" experience. The program provides a tremendous stimulus for the students to create and learn.

The visit and "hands-on" experience will be only a pivot for corollary activities carried on in the classroom and the community.

"It is very important to make the connection between the finished artwork and the process by which it is created," said Val Christensen, Spiva director. "I think it makes a visit to the gallery more exciting; the children carry something away with them both physically and mentally."

Prior to visiting the gallery, students were informed by teachers on what an art museum or gallery is, what they would see, the elements of light and color, the part of New Mexico featured in the exhibit, cultural influences of the art and what types of paints were used for the exhibit.

Divided into two groups, the students toured and studied the gallery artwork and answered a questionnaire worksheet on what they saw. The students answered questions pertaining to which painting had the most light and color, which painting they liked best and which painting had the thickest or thinnest paint.

While one-half of the group toured the gallery, the other half worked upstairs in the art department drawing and painting.

Light and Color: Images of New Mexico is on display at Spiva. Stressed for this project were the geography of the southwest region of the United States and the elements of light and color in preparatory material sent out to the principals and teachers involved, in the gallery lecture to the students, in the "hands-on" experience and in suggested follow-up activities.

An exhibit of selected artwork done by the students during the "hands-on" experience will be presented at a downtown art gallery, Artworks, Inc., in March.

The "Hands-On Experience" project, in its third year, was coordinated by Pat Van Hooser, director of elementary art for the Joplin R-8 school district; Darrell Dishman, former director of the MSSC art department and Christensen.

Light and Color, on display at Spiva, is sponsored by the Mid-America Arts Alliance and the Missouri Arts Council.



Joe Angeles Photo

Fourth and fifth grade students participate in "Hands-on Experience," a program to introduce the students to the world of art gallery works.

New Orleans Philharmonic Symphony to give concert Feb. 15



Leonard Rose

The New Orleans Philharmonic Symphony, featuring cellist Leonard Rose, will be presented Monday, Feb. 15 at 8 p.m. in Taylor Performing Arts Center.

All full time Missouri Southern students will be admitted free with ID for this program sponsored by the Joplin Community Concert Association.

In its 46th year, the New Orleans Philharmonic Symphony is one of only 32 distinguished major orchestras in the United States. The present organization is the outgrowth of two organizations that flourished in New Orleans for years, the New Orleans Civic Symphony and the New Orleans Philharmonic Society.

In 1940 the group was renamed the New Orleans Symphony Association.

The New Orleans Philharmonic Society, an organization which brought touring artists to New Orleans, merged with the larger group in 1951 to become the New Orleans Philharmonic Society.

This Orchestra provides a standing reserve of players for every musical presentation in the city, from the New Orleans Opera Orchestra, made up entirely of Symphony musicians, to ballet and chamber orchestras.

Symphony musicians enrich the community by playing solo recitals, in chamber groups, in per-

formances in churches and schools and as members of the music faculties in New Orleans area colleges and universities.

Within the Orchestra are several small ensembles which add to the musical life of the city. In the summer, the reputation of the New Orleans Philharmonic is spread throughout the country as its members lend their talents to the major music festivals of the nation.

The New Orleans Philharmonic performs 150 concerts each season. The Orchestra will perform in Carnegie Hall this season for the first time since 1966 and is being sponsored by the Bell Telephone Company. It will be making a month-long tour of Europe in 1982. The Orchestra's annual budget is in excess of \$3 million.

Featured with the New Orleans Philharmonic Orchestra is Leonard Rose, the most successful American cellist playing today.

Trained entirely in the United States, Rose already was a gold medal winner in a Florida statewide competition at the age of 13. While still in his teens, he was awarded a scholarship with Felix Salmond at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia.

At 20, he was chosen to be assistant solo cellist with the NBC Symphony and one year later was invited to be solo cellist with the Cleveland Orchestra. After four

years, Rose left to become solo cellist of the New York Philharmonic, resigning in 1951 in order to fulfill innumerable recital and orchestral engagements.

Each season Rose's extraordinary art is heard nearly 1000 times in every corner of the globe. Spectacularly hailed in Europe as "the foremost cellist of his country," he has been acclaimed by the continental press as "an aristocrat of the cello, a virtuoso with the grand style."

His recordings are in great demand the world over. Recently, *High Fidelity Magazine* proclaimed him "The Peerless Giant of Our Time."

One of the most outstanding musical collaborations in recent years has been that of Rose, Eugene Istomin and Isaac Stern. Their numerous concerts, television appearances and recordings place them in the forefront of all chamber music ensembles today.

Acknowledged as a master artist/teacher, Rose is on the faculty of The Juilliard School. He was teacher of Lynn Harrell and Yo-Yo Ma. The present first chair and solo cellist of the Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Detroit, St. Louis, Toronto and Denver symphony orchestras have all been from Rose's studio.

In recognition of his versatile

and multi-faceted musical achievements, Rose was awarded an honorary Ph.D. by the University of Hartford, Conn. Through his performances and teachings, this master cellist has had a profound influence on the cello life of many young people and many soloists and orchestra players.

Rose plays a rare Amati cello dated 1662 which is described by experts as "one of the finest Cremonese instruments existing today." He is a collector of "gem quality" old cello bows, some dating back 150 years.

Conducting the evening's performance will be Andrew Massey, associate conductor of the New Orleans Philharmonic Orchestra. He assumed this position beginning with the 1980-81 season.

During this initial season Massey conducted 91 concerts both on tour and in the regular subscription series. He guest-conducted in Bedford, England, and in Shreveport, Louisiana, as well as a radio broadcast of the BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra and Mahler's Seventh Symphony with the Apollo Symphony in London.

Prior to coming to New Orleans, Massey had been serving as first assistant conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra since January, 1978.

'Music man' finds teaching career fulfilling

By Barb Fullerton

An only child, Dr. Charles Thelen was born in Kearney, Neb., and lived there two years. Then his family moved to Shenandoah, Iowa, for a year. His father worked in radio communications as an engineer and built and maintained transmitters for radio stations. It was the age of the depression, and his family migrated from place to place. Next they moved to Ogden, Utah, for three years after his father had been sent to New York City to learn to install and maintain radar units during World War II. After the war, when Thelen was 10, they moved to Los Angeles, where they stayed.

For four years he went to a private school, Occidental College, for undergraduate work. After receiving his B.A. in music he was drafted into the army just at the end of the Korean War and was stationed at Fort Campbell, Kent., for two years where he played in the 101st Airborne Division Band. Then he moved to Bakersfield, Calif., and taught band and orchestra for 12 years at the junior high school level. He met his wife, Charlotte, who was a teacher and singer, and all four of his children were born there.

Thelen plays all woodwinds. "The clarinet and the sax are my strength and specialty. I play very little flute or bassoon."

"I am active in the First United Methodist Church of Joplin and am serving as Lay Leader of the church. I also do some speaking at Christian meetings and am a member of the administrative board," he said. Thelen is also a member of the Business Men's Committee, the group which sponsored the Mayor's Prayer Breakfast last November. In addition, he teaches one of the adult Sunday school classes and sings in the choir.

"When I was an undergraduate, I really expected to become a professional musician in the Los Angeles area. Many musicians were going out into what seemed a lucrative field, but there were too many for the jobs available. I just couldn't go into professional music as a sole source of support. I needed teaching as a prime source of income, and I have found it a fulfilling occupation. I enjoy working with young people and developing their enthusiasm and their capability in music performance," he said.

Thelen has three sons, all of whom go to Southern: Kent, 21, a business major who likes to fly and has his pilot's license, and Tedd and Todd, 19, who are majoring in computer science and are actively involved in band and the Student Senate. He has one daughter, Melissa, 16, a junior at Memorial High School, who plays the oboe in

the school orchestra and is president of the American Field Services program.

In 1971 Thelen earned his M.A. in education at the University of Northern Colorado at Greeley. He earned his doctorate in education there two years later in the summer of 1973.

Thelen came to Southern in August, 1973. "Despite all the budget problems, I am proud to be a part of it," he said.

Dr. Thelen enjoys jazz, classical music, going to Tulsa to the opera, sacred music, and also likes gospel groups such as the Imperials. He has a broad taste for music and he even likes certain ballads in Country/Western on a limited basis.

His hobbies are bass fishing and playing tennis. "I like to go fishing with my brother-in-law in Mississippi and I enjoy going to plays, concerts, travelling, and spectator sports," he said.

His favorite pastime is reading. "My goal in college was to become a professional musician. I wasn't at all excited about becoming a music teacher. When it became apparent that I couldn't make a living solely as a professional musician, I went into music education and it has been a very rewarding choice. I don't feel at all disappointed in making it as a professional musician."

The music department has changed since Dr. Thelen has been here. "We have added one staff member, Dr. [Al] Carnine, and the auditorium, the recital hall, and the downstairs office area have been built. The original upstairs were offices and class rooms and it was very cramped in those days as some teachers shared offices. The first addition was completed in a year, and since then we can cover classes better and work more on individual loads."

By the time Thelen got into music education, "I knew what I was in for. Many college students today don't know what they are going to be yet, but they know what they are interested in and what they think they can do," Thelen said.

"Many people consider music education not to be a lucrative career choice, but for those whose lives are absorbed with music, it might be a very fulfilling career. Don't reject music on the basis of money. There are other rewards. For instance, being involved in creative endeavors, you have more free time than others to pursue your interests and more leisure time, too. Being busy towards Christmas and the end of the school term is a minor irritation. I never considered myself poor in terms of my career choice. I live on a budget, but most people do," said Thelen.

College proves healthful

CHAPEL HILL, NC (CPS) — Higher education is generally good for your health, though if you're a woman it may also turn you into a heavy drinker, according to a national study of health and lifestyles by the University of North Carolina.

The ongoing study found that better-educated people tend to be healthier, eat better and ingest lower levels of harmful cholesterol. For women, however, alcohol consumption seems to rise with education level.

"The higher-educated group tended to eat healthier diets than the lower-educated group," says Dr. Suzanne Haynes of UNC.

"Cigarette smoking began mainly among higher-educated men," she says, then "spread to lower-educated men, then to higher-educated women. It looks as if alcohol may be following the same pattern."

DHE from page 5

Drury, Evangel, Fontbonne, Lindenwood, Maryville, Missouri Baptist, Missouri Valley, Park, Rockhurst, School of the Ozarks, Southwest Baptist, Stephens, Tarkio, Webster, Westminster, William Jewell, and William Woods.

Medical technology is available as a baccalaureate program at 21 institutions in the state: University of Missouri—Columbia, University of Missouri—Kansas City, Central, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, Lincoln, Southern, Western, St. Louis University, Avila, Central Methodist, Culver-Stockton, Evangel, Fontbonne, Lindenwood, Maryville, Rockhurst, Southwest Baptist, William Jewell, and William Woods.

Music, as a liberal arts degree, is available at 21 institutions: University of Missouri—Kansas City, Central, Southeast, Southwest, Southern, St. Louis University, Washington, Avila, Culver-Stockton, Drury, Fontbonne, Maryville, Missouri Baptist, Park, School of the Ozarks, Stephens, Tarkio, Webster, Westminster, William Jewell, and William Woods.

Physical education is offered by

26 institutions as a major: University of Missouri—Columbia, University of Missouri—Kansas City, University of Missouri—St. Louis, Central, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, Lincoln, Southern, Western, Washington, Central Methodist, Culver-Stockton, Drury, Evangel, Lindenwood, Missouri Baptist, Missouri Valley, School of the Ozarks, Southwest Baptist, Stephens, Tarkio, Westminster, William Jewell, and William Woods.

Physical science as an education degree is offered by 13 institutions: University of Missouri—Columbia, University of Missouri—Kansas City, Central, Northeast, Northwest, Southwest, Lincoln, Southern, Western, Central Methodist, Evangel, Webster, William Jewell, and William Woods.

Physics is available at 20 institutions: University of Missouri—Columbia, University of Missouri—Kansas City, University of Missouri—Rolla, University of Missouri—St. Louis, Central, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, Lincoln, Southern, St. Louis University, Washington, Central Methodist, Drury, Rockhurst, Westminster, William

Jewell, and William Woods.

Political science is offered by 31 institutions as a major for a bachelor's degree: University of Missouri—Columbia, University of Missouri—Kansas City, University of Missouri—St. Louis, Central, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, Lincoln, Southern, Western, St. Louis University, Washington, Avila, Cardinal Newman, Central Methodist, Drury, Evangel, Lindenwood, Maryville, Missouri Valley, Park, Rockhurst, School of the Ozarks, Southwest Baptist, Stephens, Tarkio, Webster, Westminster, William Jewell, and William Woods.

Psychology is available at 31 institutions: University of Missouri—Columbia, University of Missouri—Kansas City, University of Missouri—Rolla, University of Missouri—St. Louis, Central, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, Lincoln, Southern, Western, St. Louis University, Washington, Avila, Central Methodist, Columbia, Culver-Stockton, Drury, Evangel, Lindenwood, Maryville, Missouri Baptist, Missouri Valley, Park, Rockhurst, School of the Ozarks, Southwest Baptist, Stephens, Tarkio,

Webster, Westminster, William Jewell, and William Woods.

Psychology—special education is a combination degree available only at Missouri Southern.

Social science (an education degree) also is unique to Missouri Southern.

Sociology, on the other hand, is available at 31 institutions: University of Missouri—Columbia, University of Missouri—Kansas City, University of Missouri—St. Louis, Central, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, Lincoln, Southern, Western, St. Louis University, Washington, Avila, Central Methodist, Culver-Stockton, Drury, Evangel, Lindenwood, Maryville, Missouri Valley, Park, Rockhurst, School of the Ozarks, Southwest Baptist, Stephens, Tarkio, Webster, Westminster, William Jewell, and William Woods.

Spanish is available at 23 colleges and universities, including the University of Missouri—Columbia, University of Missouri—Kansas City, University of Missouri—St. Louis, Central, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, Southern, St. Louis University, Washington, Avila, Cardinal Newman, Central

Methodist, Drury, Evangel, Lindenwood, Rockhurst, School of the Ozarks, Stephens, Westminster, William Jewell, and William Woods.

Speech is a major being phased out at Missouri Southern. An option in speech communications is available as part of the college's new degree program in communications. But 17 colleges offer a speech major: University of Missouri—Columbia, University of Missouri—Kansas City, University of Missouri—St. Louis, Central, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, Lincoln, Southern, Western, St. Louis University, Washington, Avila, Central Methodist, Culver-Stockton, Drury, Evangel, Lindenwood, Maryville, Missouri Valley, Park, Rockhurst, School of the Ozarks, Southwest Baptist, Stephens, Tarkio, Webster, Westminster, William Jewell, and William Woods.

Theatre is offered by 27 institutions: University of Missouri—Columbia, University of Missouri—Kansas City, Central, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, Lincoln, Southern, Western, St. Louis University, Washington, Avila, Central Methodist, Culver-Stockton, Drury, Evangel, Fontbonne, Missouri Valley, Park, Southwest Baptist, Stephens, Tarkio, Webster, Westminster, William Jewell, and William Woods.

Southern offers 12 associate programs

Except for pre-professional programs, Missouri Southern offers 12 associate degrees. Duplication of these programs is less great than that of baccalaureate programs.

In accounting, the associate degree is offered by 16 state four-year and junior colleges. In general business, an associate degree is available at 12 institutions. Computer science is an associate degree at five institutions.

Dental hygiene is an associate degree only at Missouri Southern and at St. Louis Community College at Forest Park.

Drafting and design is available at seven state institutions. Environmental health is an associate degree at three colleges.

Twenty colleges offer the associate in law enforcement, while only five offer the degree in machine technology.

Nursing is available as an associate degree at 18 institutions in Missouri. Radiologic technology is offered by five institutions.

Office administration is an associate program at 27 state colleges.

Automotive technology is available at 13 institutions.

Southern's mission, according to Master Plan III of the Coordinating Board for Higher Educa-

tion, should be to "build upon its existing two-year programs and develop new baccalaureate, associate, and certificate programs to meet the needs of citizens in the southwestern corner of Missouri."

It is that plan which is currently under review by the staff of the Department of Higher Education as the DHE seeks ways to trim the state's college and university system.

Thelen enjoys excitement of 'wild blue yonder'

By Stormy Haughwout

Kent Thelen, an avocational pilot and junior at Missouri Southern, aspires to become vocationally involved in piloting. After about 10 months' time and 55 flying hours, Thelen received his private license in 1980. Looking thoughtful for a moment, Thelen says, "I just think flying's exciting — you're really missing out if you haven't gone flying."

And sharing the excitement is something Thelen enjoys as, in his year of flying, he has taken several friends and his family into that "blue yonder."

Not only has Thelen taken them flying but even "hot-dogging" a bit. This means accelerated stall spins which entail acceleration, steep climbing, and a topsy-turvy sort of flip ending with a spiral earthward. Describing one of these "test of faith stunts" while with

the youth minister of his church, Thelen sighs briefly for lack of an adequate manner and states simply, "Well, you had to be there," with a half smile inquiring, "Ya know?"

Thelen says that he has wanted to fly ever since he can remember knowing of airplanes. Looking down on things is a perspective that Thelen says he likes and also that for the time he is up in the air, "all your problems seem down on

the ground."

Richard Green, Thelen's flight instructor, and James Zerkel, a West Point graduate and a one-time bomber pilot, have most inspired him, Thelen says.

Concerning the channeling of this inspiration, Thelen considers commercial or corporate piloting or, he says, "maybe missionary piloting — we'll see."

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Sports Extra

Southern, Griffons to battle Saturday

Missouri Southern's basketball Lions leave today for a 500-mile journey to Wayne, Neb.

The Lions battle Wayne State Friday night before traveling to St. Joseph Saturday for a crucial meeting with Missouri Western.

Western leads the Central States Intercollegiate Conference with a 7-1 mark. The Griffons are 17-3 overall and 7-0 in NAIA District 16.

Southern is 13-9 in all contests and 5-3 in the CSIC. The Lions hold down second place in the conference, one-half game ahead of Kearney State (4-3).

In the latest District 16 Dunkle Ratings, Drury was No. 1 (48.8), followed by Western (46.0), Rockhurst (46.3), Southwest Baptist (43.4), Avila (41.9), and Southern (41.5). The top six teams draw playoff berths.

"We're disappointed that we weren't ranked No. 1," said Ship Shear, Western assistant coach. "I guess we didn't beat Benedictine or Fort Hays bad enough."

"We thought that our win at Kearney State (84-82 in OT) would counteract that. Those Dunkle Ratings don't make any sense. I've given up trying to figure out how that guy works."

The Golden Griffons turned back Southern 95-87 Jan. 15 in Joplin. Western shot a sizzling 80 percent from the field during the contest.

Senior guard Tyrone Crawford poured through 24 points for Western in that game. Pete McNeal added 23 for the Griffons. McNeal ranks second in the CSIC in scoring (17.0 average) and Crawford is ninth (14.1). Frank Wheeler adds 13.1 points per game for Western.

Carl Tyler netted 18 points for

Southern against the Griffons. Virgil Parker and Percy Brown tallied 16 points apiece. Willie Rogers contributed 15 points and 13 rebounds.

"Western has been putting a lot of points on the board," said Southern coach Chuck Williams. "We need to play better defense this time. I can't understand why they aren't No. 1 in the district."

"Southern-Western games are always knock-down, drag-out affairs," added Shear. "The Lions are potentially very explosive. Their starters and a couple players off the bench are always hurt you."

"We'll be in great shape if we beat Southern and Pittsburg State Friday. Every game is really important. You have to win all the ones at home."

Southern defeated Wayne State 83-76 three weeks ago in Young Gymnasium. The Lions are 11-0 in the series history with the Nebraskans.

"I guess that puts some added pressure on us," said Williams. "Wayne is always tough to beat at home. They are a good defensive team and are excellent rebounders."

Wayne is 10-13 overall and 1-6 (last) in the CSIC.

The Lions overcame a 13-point second-half deficit and edged Emporia State 60-54 last Friday. Rogers finished with 22 points to lead Southern. Ricky Caver and Tyler chipped in with 14 and 13 points.

Washburn University ripped the Lions 75-59 last Saturday in Topeka. The Ichabods outscored Southern 24-8 early in the second half to open a 60-35 margin.

Rogers' 14 tallies paced the Lions. Reserve Jim Waid contributed 12 points in the final 20.5.

Evans returns 'home' to do Lion recruiting

By John Baker

David L. Evans, a member of Missouri Southern's 1972 NAIA Division II National Championship football team, has returned to take the position of recruiting coordinator with the Lions.

Evans grew up in the northland area of Kansas City and began playing organized football in the sixth grade. He graduated from Oak Park High School where he received K.C. All-Metro honors as tight end his senior year.

Evans' former prep coach, Reuben Berry, recruited him for Southern. Berry served as the Lions' head football coach from 1969-70.

buildings, enlarged student union, and the addition of the football stadium as the most obvious changes.

"The biggest thing I could point to is campus activities," he said. "There are a lot more now."

Evans replaces John Salavantis as recruiting coordinator. Salavantis resigned in August to take a public relations position with a Fort Wayne, Ind., newspaper.

Evans will be responsible for recruiting in the Kansas City and northwest Arkansas areas. He feels that it is much easier to talk to a prospective athlete since he is a Southern alumni and has participated in the Lion football program.

'Biggest change is that there are a lot more campus activities now.'

Starting at tight end for Southern for four years, Evans set a school record for most pass receptions in a single game. The record (12) was set against Kansas State Teachers' College in 1969.

After graduating from Southern in 1973, Evans went to Northwest Missouri State University to serve as an assistant under former high school coach Gladden Dye. Evans remained at Northwest for nine seasons before joining the Lions in December.

"I always wanted to come back here," he said, "but it was never in my plans. I feel honored."

Evans thinks that changes at the college have been mostly in size and structure. He lists the new

He will also coach Southern's offensive line and teach six to seven hours of classes per semester.

When asked why he returned to Southern, Evans said: "I like it down here. I think that people here are good people, not only in this area, but here at the school specifically. I mean, people that were here when I was in school and new people who have come since, they are good people."

Evans and his wife, Becky, will have been married eight years in July. They have purchased a home in southeast Joplin and should move sometime during March. Mrs. Evans teaches elementary education and is currently job hunting in the area.



David L. Evans

Brisby scores 28 as Lions nip SMSU

Pam Brisby, Missouri Southern's 6-foot-2 senior center, scored 28 points and pulled down 13 rebounds as the Lady Lions nipped Southwest Missouri State 73-71 Tuesday night in Springfield.

Linda Castillon added 20 points, five rebounds and four assists to the winning cause. Castillon's sister, Cindy—who plays for SMSU, was held to only four points.

Guard Brenda Pitts dished out 11 assists for the Lions, tying her old school record. Pitts iced the victory with a pair of free throws with 30 seconds left.

Southern dominated first-half play with their inside game. The Lions led 33-27 at intermission and opened an 11-point spread early in the second half.

The victory improved Southern's record to 13-8. The Lions had previously defeated SMSU 68-60 in November.

Southern travels to Wayne State and Missouri Western Friday and Saturday for a pair of Central States Intercollegiate Conference contests. The Lions are fourth in the league with a 4-3 mark.

"Western has won five games in a row," said coach Jim Phillips. "They haven't lost since we beat them three weeks ago."

"It's an important game for us because it is also a district contest. We'll be in good shape if we can beat them."

"Wayne is an up-and-down club. We caught them on a bad night when we beat them by 18."

Brisby was selected as the CSIC Player-of-the-Week as Southern defeated Missouri-Rolla and Washburn and lost to Emporia State. Brisby scored a total of 81 points (27.0) and claimed 38 rebounds (12.0).

For the season, Brisby has scored 429 points (20.4) and grabbed 254 rebounds (12.7). She leads the conference in both categories.

Castillon has tallied 323 points, a 15.4 average. Pitts has 222 points, or 10.6 per outing. Pitts tops the CSIC in assists with 97 (4.6). Castillon and Lisa Mitchell rank sixth and eighth in that category.



Debbie Markman Photo

Teresa Moore

T Moore is really Lions' 'Super Sub'

Teammates and fans call her "T" Moore, but coach Jim Phillips terms Teresa Moore as his "Super Sub".

Moore, a 5-foot-8 sophomore forward, has served as Missouri Southern's No. 3 player this season. The Mount Vernon product has scored 57 points, grabbed 56 rebounds, and doled out 24 assists

for the Lady Lions.

"Teresa plays hard all the time," said Phillips. "She just recently recovered from a severe ankle injury. She had really been playing well before that."

Moore's season-high of eight points came in Southern's one-point loss to Crowder College in the

finals of Pittsburg's Turkey Tournay. Her injury came that next day during practice.

Her sister, Michelle, is a stand-out on Mount Vernon High School's basketball team. The Mountaineers are one of the top clubs in southwest Missouri.

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